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CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION

OF THE

INCORPORATION

OF THE

TOWN OF BRISTOL,

JUNE 17, 1885.

COMPILED BY JOHN J. JENNINGS.

HARTFORD, CONN.
PRESS OF THE CASE, LOCKWOOD & BRAINARD COMPANY.
1885.

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BRISTOL'S CENTENNIAL.

Centennial Celebration

OF THE

Incorporation

OF THE

TOWN OF BRISTOL,

June 17, 1885.

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Jennings, John Joseph, 1853–1909, *comp.*

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PREFACE.

This little book is hereby dedicated to the citizens of the town of Bristol. It is just what it purports to be, to wit, a compilation. It is made up of the records of the committee who had the celebration in charge, the stenographic report of the public exercises, the newspaper accounts of the loan exhibition and of the proceedings of the day, and materials furnished by the historians. The compiler has added only what was needed to make a connected history of the celebration.

He desires to make due acknowledgment for matter taken from the columns of the following newspapers: *The Hartford Courant*, *The Hartford Times*, *The Hartford Evening Post*, *The Waterbury Daily American*, and *The Bristol Weekly Press*.

He also wishes to express his deep obligations to the historians, Mr. Roswell Atkins and Mr. Epaphroditus Peck, for the cordial co-operation and assistance they have rendered throughout the progress of the work.

The appendices, A, B, C, D, E, and F, have been prepared by Mr. Peck; appendix G is the result of the researches of Mr. Atkins; appendices E and F are copies from original documents now in the possession of Daniel and William Jerome.

The cut of the Bartholomew Tavern has been furnished through the courtesy of G. W. Bartholomew, Jr., of Austin, Texas.

J. J. J.

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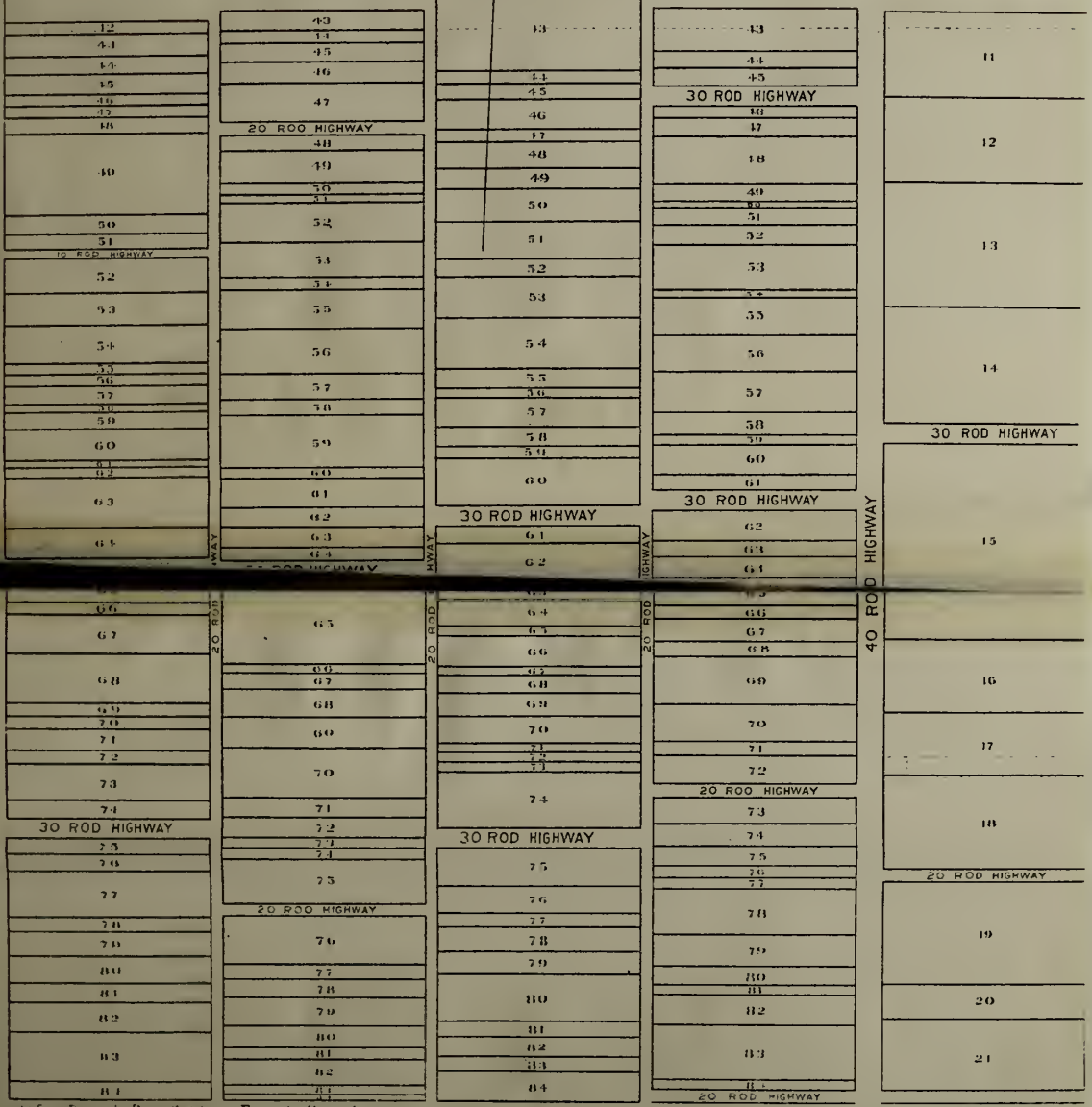
BRISTOL 1721.



1885 Drawn by Roswell Atkins From the Record.

Scale 200 Rds. to the Inch.

EXPLANATION OF CHART.

Mr. Atkins desires to make the following statement in connection with the chart which has been prepared by him:

"On account of the mutilated condition of the original records, I have been obliged, in preparing the accompanying chart, to depend, to a great extent, upon such memoranda as I could find among the papers of county surveyors, and deeds of transfer of lots and parts thereof, covering a period of seventy-five years immediately following the layout.

"For the highways running north and south I have had to depend, to ascertain the width, entirely upon the descriptions to be found in recorded deeds.

"No two perambulations agree as to the position of the boundary line on the north. I have, therefore, placed this boundary at five miles and fifty-three rods from the boundary line on the south, and indicated the line on the map by a dotted line.

"The reservation for the Indians, Bohemia and Poland, is indicated by two sets of dotted lines in the first tier of lots, No. 17. The southern parallel line and the broken western line are fixed by means of a survey recorded in 1723, and include a tract of one hundred fifty-two and one-half acres. This record, however, is not sufficiently full to determine positively the exact location. The parallel lines are fixed by means of memoranda of Tracy Peck, County Surveyor, made in 1808 from a copy in the hands of Noah Byington, County Surveyor.

"There are undoubtedly some errors in the chart, but, in the main, I think it is correct."

The layout of Bristol is alluded to in the Historical address, pages 29 and 30.

The following table shows first, the number of lot numbered

from Simsbury line; second, the name of owner; and third, the width of lot from north to south in rods and feet; *e. g.* by 84.04 is meant, 84 rods, 4 feet:

FIRST OR EASTERN TIER OF LOTS.

No. 11.	Daniel Porter, Mr. Newton, James Bird, Widow Orvis.	127.08
12.	John Clark, John Woodruff, John Smith, Mathew Woodruff.	132.15
13.	Thomas Gridley, John Langton, Samuel Gridley, John Root, Sen.	186.12
14.	Richard Brownson, Thomas Barnes, Moses Ventrus, John Brownson, Jr.	172.06
15.	John Norton, Thomas Orton, Captain Lewis, Isaac Moore.	289.10
16.	John Thompson, John Steel, Jobanah Smith, Widow Smith.	112.06
17.	Zachariah Seymour, Samuel Steel, Sen., Abraham Andrus, Thomas Richardson.	97.10
	Indian Reservation.	30.02
18.	Robert Porter, John Porter, Samuel Cowles, John Cole.	145.04

No.	19.	Obadiah Richards, John Scovil, Joseph Hecox, Mr. Haynes.	176.09
	20.	Samuel Steel, Jr., Benoni Steel, David Carpenter, John Carrington.	54.00½
	21.	Thomas Thompson, Richard Seamour, Samuel North, Thomas Hancox.	195.09

SECOND TIER OF LOTS.

No.	43.	John Langton,	63.13
	44.	John Steel,	29.11
	45.	James Bird,	26.15½
	46.	Jonathan Smith,	17.13½
	47.	Thomas Bull,	32.06
	48.	Thomas Orton,	69.04½
	49.	Thomas Hancox,	28.12½
	50.	Benoni Steel,	9.10
	51.	Samuel North,	25.09
	52.	Isaac Brownson,	29.14½
	53.	John Norton,	71.09
	54.	Samuel Steel, Jr.,	9.10½
	55.	Thomas Barnes,	54.11
	56.	Daniel Porter,	53.12½
	57.	William Judd,	63.13
	58.	Moses Ventrus,	33.05
	59.	John Porter,	15.01
	60.	John Andrus,	42.06
	61.	Thomas Thompson,	27.06
	62.	Thomas Judd,	15.01
	63.	John Brownson, Jr.,	22.13½
	64.	Thomas Porter, Jr.,	33.05
	65.	Joseph Woodford,	38.04

No.	66.	Obadiah Richards,	18.11½
	67.	Widow Smith,	31.00½
	68.	John North, Jr.,	25.09
	69.	John Root,	75.11
	70.	Isaac Moore,	57.14½
	71.	Abraham Brownson,	23.00½
	72.	John Lee,	44.03
	73.	Mathew Woodruff,	41.00
	74.	John Clark,	33.12½
	75.	Thomas Judd, Jr.,	33.11
	76.	John Carrington,	20.01½
	77.	Joseph Hecox,	16.14½
	78.	Mr. Howkins,	72.00
	79.	Stephen Hart, Jr.,	48.05
	80.	John Stanley, Jr.,	30.09½
	81.	David Carpenter,	14.10
	82.	John Warner,	44.03
	83.	Captain Lewis,	85.04
	84.	Phillip Judd,	15.01

THIRD TIER OF LOTS.

No.	43.	Mr. Hooker,	131.15
	44.	John Carrington,	20.05
	45.	Thomas Gridley,	24.07
	46.	John Lee,	44.13
	47.	Zachariah Seymour,	21.04
	48.	Mathew Woodruff,	41.09
	49.	John Thompson,	33.12
	50.	Stephen Hart, Jr.,	48.15½
	51.	Daniel Porter,	54.07½
	52.	Widow Orvis,	28.02½
	53.	Stephen Hart, Sen.,	60.15
	54.	Mr. Howkins,	72.15
	55.	Isaac Brownson,	30.04
	56.	John Root, Jr.,	12.00
	57.	Capt. Thomas Hart,	48.00
	58.	Jacob Brownson,	30.04
	59.	Obadiah Richards,	18.15½

No. 60.	John North, Sen.,	72.08
61.	John Brownson,	23.01½
62.	Richard Brownson,	59.01½
63.	Samuel North,	25.14
64.	Capt. John Hart,	33.12
65.	Phillip Judd,	15.04
66.	John Brownson, Sen.,	46.10
67.	Benoni Steel,	9.11½
68.	John Welton,	23.01½
69.	Thomas Bull,	32.13
70.	John Warner,	44.13½
71.	Mr. Newton,	17.01
72.	Abraham Andrus,	16.02½
73.	Joseph Hecox,	17.01
74.	Mr. Wadsworth,	84.08
75.	John Langton,	64.10½
76.	Samuel Cowles,	43.06½
77.	Daniel Warner,	21.11½
78.	John Woodruff,	38.05
79.	Thomas Judd, Sen.,	37.03
80.	John Root, Sen.,	76.10
81.	Thomas Porter, Jr.,	23.01½
82.	John Judd,	31.14
83.	Abraham Brownson,	33.05
84.	Samuel Steel, Jr.,	44.09

FOURTH TIER OF LOTS.

No. 43.	John Steel,	30.00
44.	John Scovel,	18.06
45.	Widow Orvis,	28.02
46.	Thomas Porter, Sen.,	31.11
47.	Isaac Moore,	58.10
48.	John Brownson,	23.01
49.	John Brownson, Jr.,	46.10
50.	Daniel Andrus,	20.05
51.	Benoni Steel,	9.10
52.	John Stanley,	60.11
53.	Thomas Barnes,	55.06

No.	54.	Zachariah Seymour,	21.04
	55.	Stephen Hart, Sen.,	60.15
	56.	William Judd,	64.10
	57.	Joseph Woodford,	38.12
	58.	Samuel Hecox,	23.01
	59.	Mr. Wyllis,	77.09
	60.	William Higason,	18.15
	61.	Thomas Judd, Jr.,	45.11
	62.	Mr. Wrotham,	31.06
	63.	John Thompson,	33.12
	64.	Abraham Andrus,	16.02
	65.	Mr. Haynes,	121.08
	66.	John Root, Jr.,	12.00
	67.	Thomas Gridley,	24.07
	68.	Samuel Steel, Sen.,	44.09
	69.	John Lee,	44.13
	70.	Mr. Wadsworth,	84.08
	71.	Samuel North,	25.14
	72.	Thomas Hancox,	29.01
	73.	John Porter,	15.04
	74.	John Carrington,	20.05
	75.	John Root, Sen.,	76.10
	76.	Mr. Howkins,	72.15
	77.	John Welton,	23.01
	78.	John Stanley,	30.15
	79.	John Andrus,	46.15
	80.	Thomas Bull,	32.13
	81.	Mr. Newton,	17.01
	82.	John Woodruff,	38.05
	83.	David Carpenter,	14.12
	84.	Samuel Steel, Jr.,	9.11

FIFTH OR WESTERN TIER OF LOTS.

No.	42.	Phillip Judd,	15.04
	43.	Thomas Porter, Sen.,	33.11
	44.	Widow Orvis,	28.02
	45.	Moses Ventrus,	33.11
	46.	Joseph Hecox,	17.01

No. 47.	Obadiah Richards,	18.05
48.	Samuel Hecox,	23.01
49.	Mr. Haynes,	121.06
50.	Benjamin Judd,	29.01
51.	Abraham Brownson,	23.05
52.	Robert Porter,	51.11
53.	John Brownson, Sen.,	46.10
54.	John Standley,	60.11
55.	Jobanah Smith,	16.10
56.	William Higason,	18.16
57.	Mr. Wrotham,	31.06
58.	Samuel Steel, Jr,	9.11
59.	John North, Jr.,	25.14
60.	Thomas Hart,	48.00
61.	Benoni Steel,	9.11
62.	David Carpenter,	14.12
63.	Thomas Newell,	77.10
64.	Stephen Hart, Jr.,	48.15
65.	John Woodruff,	38.05
66.	Mr. Newton,	17.01
67.	Isaac Moore,	58.10
68.	John Root, Sen.,	76.10
69.	Daniel Warner,	21.11
70.	Daniel Andrus,	20.05
71.	Isaac Brownson,	30.04
72.	Richard Seymour,	22.10
73.	Stephen Hart, Sen.,	60.15
74.	Widow Smith,	31.06
75.	John Brownson,	23.01
76.	John Warner, Jr.,	31.06
77.	John Newton,	72.08
78.	Thomas Porter, Jr.,	23.01
79.	Edmond Scott,	39.11
80.	Mathew Woodruff,	41.09
81.	John Standley, Jr.,	30.15
82.	Thomas Judd, Jr.,	45.11
83.	Mr. Howkins,	72.15
84.	John Steel.	30.00

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PRELIMINARY PROCEEDINGS.

The project of celebrating the centennial of the incorporation of the Town of Bristol was discussed by the citizens in conversation, and brought to their attention by articles in the local press, some two years before the celebration actually occurred.

On account of the interest thus aroused, a general invitation was extended to the citizens through the local press to meet at the Odeon on the evening of May 27, 1884, for the purpose of discussing the subject in a more formal way and of taking such action as might be deemed proper and necessary. At this meeting, Roswell Atkins, Silas R. Gridley, Epaphroditus Peck, Samuel P. Newell, and Rodney Barnes were appointed a committee to arrange plans for a celebration, to be submitted to a meeting of citizens to be called by them at some suitable time in the future.

This committee issued the following call:—

"TO THE CITIZENS OF THE TOWN OF BRISTOL:

"This town was incorporated by the General Assembly in May, 1785, and the first town meeting was held, and the first board of town officers elected, June 13th, following.

"At a public meeting of citizens, held on the 27th of May last, the undersigned were appointed a committee to prepare plans for a suitable celebration of the centennial anniversary, if we should find such a celebration advisable, and to report to a citizens' meeting to be called by us. We have duly considered the subject, and are now ready to report. We believe that the anniversary should be, and with a proper interest on the part of the public, can be, fittingly celebrated; we believe such a celebration will be of great advantage to every interest of the town; we believe that sufficient materials are at hand to make the occasion a success. The only question is as to the sentiment of the public.

"We call, therefore, a meeting of all the citizens of this town at Town Hall, on Friday evening, June 27th, at eight o'clock, to decide the matter. Let every man who believes that such a celebration should be had, be present. Such arrangements are made that the meeting can act decisively, and effect a prompt and efficient organization if it will. If the community is indifferent to the project, neglect to attend this meeting will probably end further consideration of the matter."

In response to this call, about fifty gentlemen assembled at Town Hall, on the evening of June 27th.

Samuel P. Newell, Esq., was chosen chairman. Resolutions were presented by the committee and passed, providing for the observance of the centennial of the town's incorporation.

The following thirty gentlemen were appointed to act as a general executive committee, with authority to fill vacancies; to appoint sub-committees from their own number, or from others; to decide on the details of the celebration, and carry it through to success; to raise the necessary funds by asking for an appropriation from the town treasury, or by public subscription, at their own discretion; and to offer such special participation in the celebration as they might think best to the citizens of Burlington.

The names of the members of the committee were: George C. Arms, Roswell Atkins, Wallace Barnes, Harry S. Bartholomew, Rodney Barnes, Nathan L. Birge, Thomas Brown, William Day, Edward B. Dunbar, Charles L. Frisbie, William Gaylord, Silas R. Gridley, Laporte Hubbell, Edward Ingraham, William Lewis, Elijah Manross, George W. Mitchell, Adrian J. Muzzy, Samuel P. Newell, Gad Norton, Epaphroditus Peck, Noble E. Pierce, Henry S. Pratt, Charles H. Riggs, John H. Sessions, Solomon C. Spring, Elbert E. Thorpe, Charles S. Treadway, and Elisha N. Welch.

This committee organized by the election of the following gentlemen as permanent officers of the committee:

Samuel P. Newell, *Chairman.*
Roswell Atkins, *First Vice-Chairman.*
Rodney Barnes, *Second Vice-Chairman.*
Epaphroditus Peck, *Secretary.*
Charles S. Treadway, *Treasurer.*

The following sub-committees were appointed to have charge of the various details of the work:—

Committee on Finance:

Edward B. Dunbar, *Chairman.*
Noble E. Pierce,
William R. Hurd.

Committee on Loan Exhibition:

Silas R. Gridley, *Chairman.*
Harry S. Bartholomew,
Gad Norton,
Wallace Barnes,
George D. Seymour,
S. Waldo Forbes.

Committee on Music, Fire-works, Procession, and Collation:

Adrian J. Muzzy, *Chairman.*
Isaac W. Beach,
Thomas Brown,
Miles L. Peck,
Leverett G. Merick,
Edward Ingraham.

Committee on Oration and Addresses:

Samuel P. Newell, *Chairman.*
Henry S. Pratt,
Elbert E. Thorpe.

Committee on Invitations:

Rodney Barnes, *Chairman.*
Roswell Atkins,
William Gaylord,
Charles H. Riggs,
Benjamin F. Hawley.

The chairmen of these sub-committees, and the officers of the general committee, were appointed an executive committee to have general charge of the celebration.

After much discussion and investigation, it was decided that the celebration should take place on Wednesday, June 17th, and that the proceedings of the day should consist of a salute, ringing of bells, a procession, music, addresses, and the reading of the history on the Green on Federal Hill, a dinner for the committee, clergymen, and invited guests, a band concert in the evening, and an exhibition of the water-works.

The Putnam Phalanx of Hartford and the various local organizations, with visiting organizations to be invited by them, were requested to participate in the celebration. Roswell Atkins and Epaphroditus Peck were appointed historians.

At a special town-meeting, held March 14, 1885, it was voted to appropriate $1,000 out of the town treasury to defray the expenses of the celebration. Additional sums were raised by the committee.

At the time of the earlier meetings, and in fact until nearly the time fixed for the celebration, there seemed to be little public interest in the subject. But as the committees got to work; as the plans were matured; as system and order were gradually evolved from the chaos of plans, discussions, and recommendations, the people waked up; absent ones were invited home; articles of interest poured into the loan exhibition; the celebration formed the principal topic of conversation; old anecdotes and reminiscences were brought forth and told and retold; and, finally, when the long-expected day came, guns boomed and bells clanged; all Bristol was abroad in the streets of the village entertaining five thousand visitors; the gray-haired discussed the manners and customs of the olden time; the young and vigorous boasted of the present; all places of business and a multitude of private dwellings were resplendent with gay decorations.

The skies were threatening in early morning, but the preparations for the celebration were not delayed on that account and the cool wind made the day very comfortable. There was a federal salute of thirteen guns at six o'clock in the

morning, a national salute of thirty-eight guns at eight o'clock, and at eleven o'clock forty-nine guns were fired to complete the national salute of one hundred guns.

At ten o'clock people came pouring in from all directions, and Depot square, Main street, and School street, the place appointed for the inspection of the fire department, were filled with spectators, firemen, bands of music, and aides galloping furiously hither and thither. The rattle of drums set the steed from the farm, drawing the double wagon with an extra seat, into a fever of excitement. Other seats had an extra occupant, and occasionally an old fellow went dashing along, both steed and driver tugging at the bit, as though neither had dreamed of the virtue of a drum corps for developing speed.

The companies were at last in line headed by the veteran firemen, with the grimy old hand fire-engine gay with flowers. Cheers greeted the veterans as they moved to their position followed by the Bristol Steamer Companies, Drum Corps, Crescent Hose Company of Thomaston, Zealots Hook and Ladder Company, No. 1, Plainville Drum Corps, and Welch Steamer Company, No. 1. This division, in varied suits of red, white, and blue, made a fine appearance when ready for inspection, and the chief engineer and fire commissioners passed down the line in review while the bands played "Hail to the Chief." During this time the Boys' Branch was drawn up in line on Water street, headed by a drum corps, and followed by Franklin Council, No. 13, U. O. A. M., whose showy regalias attracted much attention.

A strange object appeared in the midst of this brilliant throng, which more than the boom of guns told what all this meant, and gave to the children a revelation of their fathers. It was the two-wheeled chaise owned by Jonathan Trumbull, governor of Connecticut in 1776, and a horse forty years old last May, owned by Adna Barnes and wearing a harness of the same age, sustained the equilibrium of this masterpiece, in which rode Ralph Humphrey and Warren G. Bunnell of Burlington. The occupants of the chaise wore tall hats 100 years old, of the old white bell-crowned style. The old leathern

boot was fastened up, betraying in common with the top and straw-stuffed arms, the undisputed signs of age. The wheels, though clumsy and large, had been cut down to the size of the rim, and new rims, much lighter, put in place of the first.

Drs. Woodward and Hull, on horseback, with saddle-bags behind them, personated the old-time M.D.'s, and eight or ten ladies riding in an omnibus, clad in the fashions of fifty to a hundred years ago, made many an one with gray hairs think of his grandmother. Behind this came the Miles Lewis chaise, a grand vehicle in its day, containing a quartette of young folks in dress antique but not horrible. A car gayly decked with the national colors, and drawn by two mules wearing scoop bonnets, carried the "International Kazoo Band," consisting of a dozen young men representing various nationalities and characters, also the little lads, Masters Clifford and Irving Brainard, the latter six or seven years old wearing a suit made for his grandfather, Mr. N. L. Brewster, when about the same age. All played inspiringly on Kazoos, most of the instruments being attached to something, beer-keg, washing-board, etc., peculiarly appropriate to the characters taken by the performers.

The touching strains of "Sweet Bye and Bye," so charmed the ear that the eye forgot to follow details in the happy thought that music has not lost its charm though measured out in tin tea-kettles and old watering-pots.

The 11.30 train brought the Putnam Phalanx, Colt's band, and the Phalanx Drum corps, and No. 61 came puffing in close behind with a special, the long line of cars crowded with living freight. Depot square and Main street were soon filled with a dense throng of people on foot, in carriages, on horseback, and every available window, roof, and car-top, was occupied by those anxious to get a birds'-eye-view of this day of days. Colt's band, playing a lively air, marched to position in the second division, and as the booming of the centennial salute died away, the Putnam Phalanx, uniformed in centennial style, wheeled into line at the head of the first division, and the grand procession, which, like armies of the Revolution, had seemed to assemble by magic, was ready to move.

ORDER OF PROCESSION.

The first Assistant-Marshal,* T. E. Hawley.

Aides: I. W. Tyler, M. D. Edgerton, J. W. Skelly, C. A. Lane.

FIRST DIVISION.

Putnam Phalanx Drum Corps.
Putnam Phalanx, one hundred and seventeen men, Major Clayton H. Case commanding.
Terryville Drum Band, ten pieces.
Gilbert Thompson Post, G. A. R., seventy-five men, Silas M. Norton commanding.
Plainville Cornet Band, fifteen pieces.
Newton S. Manross Post, G. A. R., fifty-eight men, Charles A. Reynolds commanding.

SECOND DIVISION.

Marshal's Aides: O. R. Palmiter, W. E. Johnson, H. W. Barnes.
Chief Engineer of the Fire Department, George Hall.
Assistants: Samuel D. Bull, Roswell Atkins.
Ex-Chief Engineers.
Colt's Band, twenty-one pieces.
Veteran Firemen, forty-one men, Henry I. Muzzy, Foreman.
Bristol Steamer Company No. 1, thirty-five men, William Ryan, Foreman.
Bristol Cornet Band, eighteen pieces.
Uncas Steamer Company No. 2, forty men, Howard Arms, Foreman, escorting
Crescent Hose Company of Thomaston, fifty-three men, James M. Chatfield, Foreman.
Zealots Hook and Ladder Company No. 1, twenty-five men, P. Whalen, Foreman.
Plainville Drum Band.
Welch Steamer Company No. 1, thirty men, Isaac W. Beach, Foreman.

THIRD DIVISION.

Second Assistant-Marshal, M. H. Barnard.
Aides: R. O. Beach, E. Manchester.
Drum Band, eleven pieces.
Boys' Branch, Y. M. C. A., fifty boys, George Birge, Captain.

* Gilbert Penfield, the Grand Marshal of the Day, was unable to ride on account of an injury received a few days before.

Franklin Council, No. 13, U. O. A. M. of Plainville.
Invited Guests and Reception Committee in carriages.
Selectmen and Fire Commissioners in carriages.
Antique carriages.

The line of march was through Main Street to North Main, to North, to Maple, to Prospect Place, to Summer, to High, to Bellevue, to the Green. Here an audience of several thousand people had assembled in and about the seats in front of the stand erected for the officers, speakers, and invited guests. After an overture by Colt's Band, the Chairman of the Committee, Samuel P. Newell, Esq., opened the

PUBLIC EXERCISES OF THE DAY,

by introducing the Rev. Everett E. Lewis of Haddam, who offered

PRAYER.

God of our fathers and of our father's fathers, we draw near unto Thee to praise Thy great and glorious name. We rejoice in all Thy good gifts to us, in all the blessings of Thy love, in all that Thou hast so graciously bestowed upon us, in the rich and fruitful inheritance that has come to us from the past; and while to-day we pause for a short time, to recall the way in which Thou hast led us, and to recount the memories of Thy goodness, we beseech of Thee that Thy special blessing may be with us.

We thank Thee for what our fathers have given us; for the inheritance of liberty, for the intelligence, enterprise, and industry they imparted to our history, for the faith in Thee that characterized their every action, their every thought, their every purpose, and the spirit of all their life. And we come to Thee to-day, almighty God, with gratitude for these great blessings, with thanks for what Thou hast given of prosperity and of growth, of achievement and of reward, of happiness and of hope, in the history of our beloved town, and beseech Thee to accept our grateful offering of praise; and to Thee may we consecrate all our powers and energies.

O God, we thank Thee for all the precious personal memories that come to us to-day; for the dear and hallowed associations of friendship and of home that give peace and gladness to our thoughts, and, as we perceive how rapidly the years are passing away, and the forms and faces that we love are hastening one by one into the eternal ages, we desire to be reminded of the value of time and of the great obligations that are resting upon us in the present.

We beseech Thee, almighty God, that through coming days and through coming years, as the long centuries move on, we, and all who shall come after us, generation after generation, may be found faithfully serving Thee; and at last may be welcomed to Thine eternal and glorious kingdom above.

O Lord, accept our praise, hear and answer our supplications. Let Thy blessing rest upon us this glad centennial day of our history,— upon all the families of this town, upon all those descended from and connected with these families, upon our children, and our children's children, through the centuries to follow, and upon all the people let it rest. And to Thy great name, Father, Son, and Holy Spirit, will we give everlasting praise. *Amen.*

Mr. Newell, the chairman of the day, then delivered the

ADDRESS OF WELCOME.

We meet to-day to celebrate the first centennial of the incorporation of Bristol as a town.

The celebration of the anniversaries of great events has been customary in all ages and among all peoples; how much grander, more important, and imposing, the celebration of the centennial of such events. The majority of individuals are permitted to participate at the anniversaries of events, but participation in the celebration of the centennials of those events is granted to how few of the generations! Of those

who were living at the time of the passage of the act of incorporation — one hundred years ago — not one is present; and yet how vast the multitudes who have come into being and passed away since the year 1785! Thus it will be in the centuries to come.

And while we meet to consider the past, we should remember that we stand in the same relation to posterity that our ancestors do to us; and as we consider and criticize the conduct and achievements of the fathers, so will our conduct and achievements be brought into judgment by our successors.

We are to be congratulated and should be grateful to a Divine Providence that we live at the time of the occurrence of Bristol's first centennial; that we can participate in the entertainments and pleasures of this occasion; and that we are permitted to revive the recollections, and call forth the reminiscences of the past, which, except for such occasions as these, become mouldy in the cells of memory.

The history of our New England towns is most interesting; and Bristol's, certainly, is no exception to the rule. When the town of Bristol was incorporated it embraced within its territory what are now the towns of Bristol and Burlington, and so remained until 1806, when Burlington was set off from Bristol. Bristol may, therefore, be called a mother town.

But Farmington! venerated old town, is not only the mother of a large family of towns, but is a grandmother; and from the increase and prosperity of her children, which is apparent to all, we need have no fear that her lineal descendants will ever become extinct. Farmington may well have a just family pride. Never will her children look upon her and her history except with reverence and admiration.

Of Bristol we can truthfully say that in one respect, at least, it is the most magnanimous town in the State, the most unselfish in its disposition. In the last one hundred years she has furnished more Time for the world than any other town and now has not sufficient for her own use. [Applause].

To crowd into the exercises of a few hours all that would be appropriate to, and interesting and profitable on, such an occasion as this, is impossible.

How vast the subjects for consideration! Through what changes and revolutions have the Nation, the State, and these towns passed; with what great events is the history of this country fraught! To those who reside here, and whose lot it has been to live so many years among these hills and valleys, it is a great joy and pride to behold this vast assemblage of people, who have come to celebrate this event, and to welcome home so many of the sons and daughters of Bristol.

On the part of the committee of arrangement and the town of Bristol, I extend to you a most hearty and cordial greeting; and only desire that you all should be present at, and participate in, the celebration of Bristol's next and second centennial. [Applause.]

Your attention is now invited to the reading of the History of Bristol, which has been prepared with much labor by Mr. Roswell Atkins and Mr. Epaphroditus Peck, both natives of the town and descendants of our older families. It will be read by Mr. Peck.

HISTORICAL ADDRESS.

HISTORY is but fragmentary at best. We say, "Bristol is a hundred years old to-day," but these hills and valleys are many centuries old. Men and women had their homes, and institutions, and rude manufactures here, for how many centuries we can hardly guess; but their savage lives left no record, except the rude weapons or tools which they casually dropped, and which we casually find.

The Indian tribe of this neighborhood was the Tunxis. But their sparse population, and their indolent natures, prevented any attempt to subdue these rugged, forest-covered hills. Along the river at Farmington, where the soil was level and mellow, they had their principal village; in the open fields which are now Plainville, they had another settlement; but these woods — the "Great Forest" they called it — were more valuable to them as a hunting-ground, stocked with all manner of game and fish, than they could have been as a village site. The ledge of cotton-stone, running along the crest of this hill, they discovered, and put to practical use; and the vessels, finished and unfinished, together with the still evident traces of work on the ledge itself, show that a quarry of considerable importance was located there. Vessels from this quarry are said to be found in many parts of the State.

Without doubt the Indians who came here to work this quarry, or to hunt in the "Great Forest," built wigwams for their temporary use; and there were certainly a few isolated Indians who lived here permanently.

The name of Cochipiance, who lived on the hill to the northwest, has come down to us in the name of Chippin's

Hill; Morgan Swamp, on Fall Mountain, preserves the name of another Indian, who died, and is said to have lived, there; the claims of Bohemia and Poland to their land in the Stafford district were respected by the whites in the layout of 1721; there was probably an Indian wigwam near the Mortimer Lee house, and a group of them near the Compounce cemetery. But the tribal center was at Farmington, and there was nothing within our limits which could be called even a village.

The same causes which determined the choice of the Indians operated also upon the early white settlers of New England, and tracts of arable land, lying near water-courses, were everywhere first chosen for settlement. So when the Massachusetts settlers began to think of colonizing the wilderness around them, and heard from the friendly Indians of the fertile and open valley of the Connecticut, Wethersfield, Windsor, and Hartford, on the river bank, became the first village-sites. So again in 1639, when the river towns had sent out a committee to explore the surrounding country for the most inviting spot for settlement, they selected, as the Indians had done, the fields along the Farmington River, and began there the settlement of our mother town in the next year.

Thirty-seven of the Hartford settlers received a charter from the General Assembly, and also bought from the Tunxis Indians the right to settle on the land included therein. Among these proprietors we find the familiar names of Hart, Lewis, Barnes, Brownson, and Wilcox. In 1672 the Assembly fixed the length of Farmington at fifteen miles, and its width at eleven miles, extending west from the Hartford line. The western boundary thus fixed is now the western line of Bristol.

As the Farmington settlers in turn began to push beyond their original location, the level land along the Pequabuck attracted their attention, and in 1663 the town granted to John Wadsworth, Richard Brumpson, Thomas Barnes, and Moses Ventruss, a tract described as "forty acors of meddow Land Lying att the place we comonly Call Poland." Twenty

acres more were granted to John Langton and George Orvis in 1664. This Thomas Barnes was an ancestor of our townsfolk of that name, and the sixty acres then granted lay on both sides of the west branch of the Pequabuck River, extending nearly as far west as to the rolling-mill. These two grants seem to have exhausted the arable land in this direction, and no settlement was made upon them.

In 1672, the Farmington proprietors, then eighty-four in number, took formal possession of the territory which had just been assigned to them by the General Assembly. They laid out a parallelogram a little over eight miles long, and four wide, for the home settlement, and called it "the reserved land." The remaining land they divided among themselves in proportion to their assessment lists, giving to Mr. Hooker, the minister, a double portion. The actual survey of the western land was not made until 1721. Six tiers of lots were laid out, each three hundred and five rods wide, and about eleven miles long, with reservations between for twenty, thirty, and forty rod highways; so that each "division," with its adjacent highway, was a little over a mile wide. The first two of these tiers were each divided into twenty-one lots, and each lot assigned to four proprietors; the last, or westerly, four were each divided into eighty-four lots, and assigned to individual owners; so that each Farmington proprietor had a lot, or an undivided quarter-lot, in each division. The widest of these lots were one hundred and thirty-one rods, four feet wide, and the narrowest nine rods, ten and a half feet; each one, of course, being three hundred and five rods long. These allotments were made to the men, and in the proportions, which had been fixed by the vote of 1672, and most of them were actually taken by the heirs of the men in whose names they were allotted. Narrower highways were reserved, running across the divisions, and a reservation of about one hundred and ninety acres was made to the Indians, Bohemia and Poland. The westerly five of these divisions now constitute the towns of Burlington and Bristol.*

* See Frontispiece.

The actual settlement was begun six years later by Daniel Brownson of Farmington. He bought the seventy-first lot in the fifth division in November, 1727, and in that year, or early in the next, built a house at Goose Corner, so called. This house has long been gone, and Mr. Brownson seems to have left the village very soon.

The second settler, and one in whom we feel more interest, because both his house and his family still remain, was Ebenezer Barnes, a descendant of the Thomas Barnes already mentioned. He built, in 1728, the house, which, having since been added to at both ends, is now the central part of Julius E. Pierce's residence in East Bristol. In the same year, Nehemiah Manross of Lebanon, the ancestor of our present Manrosses, built a house north of Ebenezer Barnes, and on the west side of the road. Perhaps in this year, Abner Matthews built a house on the East Fall Mountain road.

During the next score of years a little group of houses was built on the East Bristol road, north of the Barnes and Manross houses, another hamlet on Chippin's Hill, a still smaller one on Red Stone Hill, and isolated houses stood on Fall Mountain, in the present Stafford district, and in the centre of the town.

The only present Bristol families which settled here before 1742 are the Barnes, Manross, Gaylord, and Jerome families. Joseph and David Gaylord came here between 1740 and 1742, and both became prominent citizens; David was one of the first deacons of the Congregational church, and Joseph equally prominent in the Episcopal church. David Gaylord's house stood about where Henry A. Pond now lives; Joseph's, southwest of the Brownson house, on the slope of the mountain.

William Jerome bought land in the second division in 1741, and his son Zerubbabel moved here. The farm which the family still occupy they bought in 1748, from Caleb Palmer, who had already built a house on the present site of Horace O. Miller's.

The distinctive symbol of New England Puritanism has been said to be a meeting-house fronted by a school-house.

Our ancestors very early established both these institutions. Prior to 1742, they had felt the distance to the Farmington church a heavy burden. In that year they sent a petition to the General Assembly praying for permission to hire a preacher of their own during the winter months. This petition, bearing the signatures of all the residents, is among the legislative archives at Hartford.* It was promptly granted, and the first society meeting was held November eighth, 1742. This is an important date, for then first, one hundred and forty-three years ago, did this tract, which we call Bristol, and the settlers living upon it, assume individuality and corporate existence, as "the Southwest winter society."

In December it was voted to hire Mr. Thomas Canfield for the coming winter. This Reverend Thomas Canfield, a young man of twenty-two, our first gospel minister, disappears from our local history at the end of this winter. He went to Roxbury the next year, and preached there till his death in 1795. His epitaph concludes with the following lines:

> "O what is man, poor feeble man
> Whose life is but a narrow span.
> Here lies intomb'd in earth and dust
> The Reverend, meek, the mild and just."

The Congregational church at Roxbury have in their possession a record in Mr. Canfield's hand-writing, containing the following statement: "I having an Invitation to go & Preach at y^e^ Mountain, now called Cambridge in Farmington, w^ch^ I accepting accordingly Preach^d^ y^re^ y^e^ next Sabbath it being y^e^ 6^th^ of Dec^r^ & from y^t^ time till the latter end of Octob^r^ 1743."

It is difficult to reconcile this statement as to the length of his service here either with our society records, or with the powers granted to the society by the Assembly.

The Reverend Ichabod Camp probably preached during the next winter, though no positive record of that fact exists.

The poverty of the settlers, and the hardships which they

* See Appendix A.

underwent to support preaching, are shown by the levy of a sixteen pence tax, that is, a tax of six and two-thirds per cent., in 1743, to pay the society expenses, which cannot have been more than a very small sum. But the people were not daunted, and at the same meeting at which this sixteen pence tax was laid they voted to apply to the Assembly for a complete ecclesiastical organization.* The town assented, and in 1744 the Assembly again changed the "Southwest winter society" into the "New Cambridge society," with power to lay taxes, and support preaching and schools. The name "Cambridge" appears from the Canfield record to have been already given to this section of the town in popular speech, but the reason is unknown.

This society had hardly begun its record, when the universal contest between orthodoxy and liberalism broke out. One party, made up principally from the settlers on Chippin's Hill, was more inclined to the milder doctrines of the Church of England, while most of the settlers in the valley were rigid Calvinists. During the fall of 1744, Mr. Samuel Newell was invited to preach three months, and his vigorous support of the Westminster theology caused a speedy outbreak of the latent differences. The majority voted to settle Mr. Newell, but seven members were so pronounced in their opposition that his coming was deemed unwise. Mr. Camp then preached again, and a Mr. Christopher Newton, both of whom, I think, were more acceptable to the minority, and both of whom afterward became Episcopal clergymen. After these futile attempts to secure agreement, the majority again voted to hire Mr. Newell, and he was settled accordingly in 1747.

The opposition had now increased to ten, and they, Caleb and Abner Matthews, Stephen and Benjamin Brooks, John Hickox, Caleb Abernathy, Abel and Nehemiah Royce, Daniel Roe, and Simon Tuttle, "publikly declared themselves of the Church of England, and under the bishop of london." The relations of these churchmen, as they were

*See Appendix B.

called, to the society, became somewhat peculiar. They at once refused to pay their ecclesiastical taxes, and for some time took no part in society affairs. It was finally agreed that they should be entirely relieved of the "meeting-house rate," and should pay one-half of the "minister rate" so long as they had no rector of their own.* After this compromise the churchmen began again to share in such society business as did not directly concern the management of the Congregation church; after an Episcopal rector was located here, separate assessment lists were made, a separate collector appointed, and a due share of the tax paid to their rector. The two churches lived in harmony until the Revolution, when the political hostility became much more fierce than the religions had ever been.

Mr. Newell was installed in August, 1747, and it was evidently a great day for the society. Joseph Benton, Nehemiah Manross, Joseph Gaylord, David Rich, Ebenezer Barnes, Jr., and as many more as chose, were instructed by a vote of the society to keep open a public house of entertainment on the day of the ordination.

The society gave Mr. Newell £500 "for his settlement," payable within three years, and a permanent salary of £300, beside building him a house (since known as the Dr. Pardee place).† These sums were payable, however, in colony bills of credit, which were worth only about one-sixth of their face value. The influence exerted upon the village by this clergyman can hardly be over-estimated. He was a strong-minded, strong-spoken man; holding to the rigid old doctrines of theology, and exerting a great influence even in secular matters. He was pastor for forty years, till his death in 1789. The following epitaph is inscribed upon his tomb in the South grave-yard:

"Here Lyeth Interred the Body of y^e^ Rev. Samuel Newell, A.M., Late Pastor of the Church of Christ in New Cambridge. A gentleman of Good Genius, Solid Judgment, sound in the faith, A fervent and experimental Preacher of unaffected Piety, kindest of Husbands, Tenderest of Fathers, the best of Friends and an Ornament of the Ministry. And

* See Appendix C, January 4th, 1749-50.

† See Appendix C, vote of July 20th, 1747.

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having served his generation faithfully by the Will of God with serenity & calmness he fell on sleep February y^e^ 10th 1789, in the 75th year of his Age, And the 42nd of his Ministry.

Death, Great Proprietor of all, 'tis thine
To tread out Empires, and to quench y^e^ Stars."

In spite of the heavy burden which the support of a pastor had imposed upon the little society, and in spite, too, of the severe loss which the Episcopal schism had caused, they almost at once began to plan for the building of a meeting-house. In December, 1746, the site, which had been chosen by a committee from the General Assembly, was bought of Joseph Benton for £4. They began the work at once, and, I think, began to hold services in the new building early in 1748, though it was not entirely finished till 1753.

The sacrifice which the people made to build this house and support preaching is strikingly shown by the heavy taxation. Before it was begun the society taxes had never been less than five per cent., but in May, 1748, a ten per cent. tax was laid, in December of the same year a twenty per cent. tax, and another ten per cent. tax in December, 1749! It must be remembered, too, that this was for ecclesiastical purposes alone, and did not include town or state taxation. It was against these ten and twenty per cent. taxes that the protest of the Churchmen had been especially directed. This first meeting-house stood a few feet north-east of the present one, and was furnished partly with the old-fashioned pews, and partly with seats. Sittings were assigned according to the wealth, age, and official rank of the congregation, and this "dignifying the meeting-house" was a most delicate operation. To each man's grand list was added fifty shillings for each year of his age, and twenty pounds additional for the rank of Captain, ten for that of Lieutenant, and five for that of Ensign.* All over fifty years of age were seated in front, the young folks in the galleries, the children on benches in the aisle. The children were to be seated in the pews, "menkind at 16 years old, and female at

*See the rules for dignifying the second meeting-house, in Appendix C, vote of Dec., 1771.

fourteen." One pew, doubtless the least desirable, was assigned to the slaves; for some of the good people held slaves in those days, and the Jerome family still have a bill of sale of "a negro boy, Job," signed by no less reverend a person than Parson Newell himself.* Deacon Gaylord appears to have been the musician of the society, and for fourteen years he was elected to "set the psalm."

Attendance at church, and proper behavior while there, was enforced with all the rigor of the law, as some light-minded youths of Parson Newell's flock found to their sorrow. In 1758 Nathaniel Messenger, "for whispering and laughing between meetings," was fined three shillings and costs, and in 1762 John Bartholomew, "for playing with his hand and fingers at his hair in meeting," paid a like penalty.

This meeting-house was replaced by a larger one in 1771, and that by a third, which is the main part of the present building, in 1831.

Of the early Episcopal church much less can be related. The ten "churchmen" left the Congregational church in 1747, and three years later they seem to have been under the care of some Episcopal clergyman. In 1754, they built a small church building, opposite the Congregational meeting-house, north or northwest of the present first district school-house. Here occasional services were held by missionaries from another parish, among whom were Messrs. Camp and Newton, who had formerly preached in the Congregational church.

In 1774 the Reverend James Nichols took the care of this parish, probably in connection with others. Soon after his coming, the ecclesiastical differences, which had separated his people from the rest of the society, began to develop into political differences. The excited and patriotic feelings of the Revolution were largely directed against the Episcopalians, nearly all of whom were supporters of King George. Chippin's Hill, where many of them lived, became quite a Tory centre, and meetings were held there of Tories from all parts of the state. Mr. Nichols is said to have been several

* See Appendix E.

times shot at, and the popular indignation at the position of his people was so markedly shown that many of them left New Cambridge for more congenial neighborhoods. Mr. Nichols himself stayed in the western part of the state, and his loyal people continued to collect their separate taxes, and send them to him. These were received by him in 1778 at Salisbury, and in 1779 and 1780 at Litchfield. The society refused to recognize these payment of taxes to the absent rector as a sufficient discharge, and made some collections by legal process. Of course this intensified the bitter feelings between the two parties, and the Episcopal services were suspended for several years.

After the Revolution Mr. Nichols returned to New Cambridge, and the church in 1784 reorganized with twenty-nine members. Services were held by several successive rectors until 1790. In that year the parish united with the Episcopalians of Plymouth and Harwinton to build a church mid-way between the three parishes. This is still standing, and is now a mission of the Bristol church, called Plymouth East church. The vacated church building was sold to Abel Lewis, was used by him as a barn, and was afterward destroyed by fire. The windows were saved, and are still used in the gambrel-roofed house standing near the former church site. Many of the ancient grave-stones are still standing, hardly decipherable.

The school-house, the second great institution of New England Puritanism, was not wanting in New Cambridge. Three years after the first incorporation as a winter society in January, 1745, a school committee was chosen "to git in the school mony," and from year to year it was voted to have a lawful school. This early school was kept during the winter only—probably in some private house. In 1749 it was "voted, that would haue a school kept in this sosiaty six mounths viz 3 mounths by a master and 3 mounths by a dame."

In 1754 the town gave liberty to build two school-houses, of which one stood east of this green, near the Roman Catholic parsonage, and the other on Chippin's Hill, thus accom-

modating the two principal sections of the town. In 1764 a third school-house was built, in what is now the Stafford district. Within a few years these divisions of the town had grown to five, and in 1768 a formal division and designation of the district lines was made.

These five districts may be roughly described as follows:

The house of Royce Lewis, on Maple street, lately pulled down by W. P. Stedman, was taken as a central point. All the territory north of that constituted three districts; the North, extending from the old road, now King street, a mile and a half to the west, and including everything north of that line; the Northwest, including Pine Hollow (so called in the original layout), and Chippin's Hill; and the Northeast, Stafford and North Forestville. The land south of Royce Lewis's was divided into two districts, called South and Southeast, by a line drawn from Maple street over the hill to the main mountain road. The Red Stone Hill settlement was excepted from this division, and kept a school in common with Plainville.

The three school-houses already built accommodated three districts, and the South district now built one near the South grave-yard, and the North district one near the Parson Newell house. These divisions proved to be only temporary; Chippin's Hill was soon divided into two districts, and constant changes have been made in the number and boundaries of the districts ever since.

These early schools were not free schools in the modern sense of the term. The school-houses were built, and a part of the running expenses were paid, by the society, but each scholar paid a certain sum for tuition in addition.* The instruction included principally reading, spelling, writing, and ciphering, with careful training in the Westminster catechism, which was personally superintended every Saturday by Parson Newell.

The school-houses were all small, and built on the ancient model, with a bench running around three sides of the room,

*See Appendix C, vote of December 28th, 1749.

on which the scholars sat, facing the wall for study, and which they climbed over, so as to face the centre of the room in recitation.

Our school system now includes twelve districts, employing twenty-eight teachers, and paying for all ordinary expenses nearly $17,000 per annum. The recent adoption of a common course of study, the holding of common graduation exercises, and the establishment of a partial town high-school course, have done much to consolidate and benefit our educational interests.

When the French and Indian war broke out, Parson Newell urged his people to their duties in the field, and a small body of New Cambridge volunteers entered the British army and served during the war. The date of this war is so remote, and there is such a dearth of records in regard to it, that the names of the individual volunteers, or the part taken by them, have almost entirely passed beyond the reach of history. The Revolutionary war was of so much greater importance, and retained so much stronger hold on the popular memory, that the part taken by the New Cambridge settlers is a little more possible of ascertainment.

In 1774, when the enrollment of "minute men" was made, sixty-eight Farmington men signed the compact to march to the relief of Boston at a moment's warning, armed and equipped. Among these, at least four—Isaiah Thompson, Obadiah Andrews, Samuel Peck, and Wise Barnes—were New Cambridge men. A count, somewhat conjectural, and which doubtless falls below the real number, gives eighty-nine New Cambridge men as having served in the Revolutionary war. Many families sent more than one member to the field. Of these the Allen family sent two; Andrews four; Barnes seven; Bartholomew eight, including Abraham Bartholomew with three sons, and Jacob with two; Gaylord three, one of whom shall be mentioned particularly hereafter; Hotchkiss three; Hungerford two; Hart three; Jerome two; Lewis four, of whom Lieutenant Roger Lewis left to his family his sword and canteen, the latter of which still bears a dent made at the battle of Monmouth Court-house; Lee

two; Matthews three; Manross two, of whom Elijah, enlisting at sixteen years of age, acted as a musician and became fife-major; Norton two; Peck four; Roberts four, of whom Gideon, afterward our first clock-maker, with Jacob Bartholomew, became a captive in the famous British prison-ships; Thompson three; Wilcox two; and Warren two, sons of Elisha Warren, who, visiting his sons in camp at Boston, contracted the small-pox, and was buried back of his house, where the fragments of a grave-stone still remain.

Many other families were represented in the army by a single member. One New Cambridge volunteer, Ira Hooker, is known to have been a witness of the execution of Andre.*

Aaron Gaylord and his family had a peculiarly distressing experience of the horrors of war. In 1775 he removed to Wyoming county with his family. At the beginning of hostilities he was elected commander of the fort, which was scantily guarded, most of the men being absent in the army. The fort was attacked by Indians, and against Gaylord's judgment a sally was ordered by a council of the soldiers. The massacre which resulted is a matter of history. The single soldier who escaped brought back the hat of Lieutenant Gaylord, and helped the women of the settlement to flee for their lives. Several weeks later the wife arrived at New Cambridge, exhausted, impoverished, and widowed. Two years later, however, she sent her only son, then fifteen years of age, into the army.

The great national struggle, which most of us remember so distinctly, obscures in our mind the earlier and more desperate one, but our fathers made far greater sacrifices in 1776 than did we in 1861, and the enlistment and drafts almost stripped the hamlet of adult men.

In December, 1780, the first action was taken looking towards a town incorporation. Committees were appointed to confer with the West Britain society as to terms of union, and to apply to the Assembly for an act incorporating the two societies as a town.

* See Appendix G

The people of New Cambridge meant to secure the precedence to which their greater size entitled them, and made it a condition of the union that New Cambridge should always be called the first society, and should have the town sign-post within its limits. This negotiation failed, and in 1781 it was voted "to make another tryal with West Britan." This was no more successful, however, and the matter was dropped for three years.

It will interest us all, I am sure, to know that a vital point of dissension was the building of a town building, which New Cambridge desired and West Britain opposed. Truly, history repeats itself.*

In 1784 negotiations between the two societies were renewed, and in February, 1785, a conference was had, at which the town-building plan was finally dropped, and a full agreement was reached. I think that this meeting, or some similar one, must have been held under the old oak on Peaceable street. It has long been tradition that our first town-meeting was held under this tree, but this certainly is an error. It seems natural, however, that some of the meetings of the two societies in conference might have been held there, and that such a meeting could have been confused with the formal town-meeting in the popular memory.

A petition for incorporation was drafted, signed by committees of the two societies, and sent to the Assembly which met in May, 1785. This petition was promptly granted, and the name of Bristol given to the new town. This name nowhere appears to have been suggested or asked for by the settlers; for all that can be learned to the contrary, it was selected by the General Assembly on considerations of convenience and enphony alone.

The first town-meeting was held, in obedience to the act of incorporation, June thirteenth, 1785, in the New Cambridge meeting-house, a few hundred feet from where we now stand.

* At the time of the delivery of this history, an animated contest between Bristol centre and Forestville, in which the former advocated, and the latter opposed, the erection of a town building, had just been temporarily disposed of by indefinite postponement.

The first board of selectmen was then elected, consisting of Joseph Byington, Deacon Elisha Manross, and Zebulon Peck, Esq., of New Cambridge, and Simeon Hart, Esq., and Zebulon Frisbie, Jr., of West Britain.

It was voted that the selectmen should do the business free of cost to the town. This economy was given up the next year, however, and the selectmen were paid three shillings a day. Jacob Bartholomew was elected treasurer, Judah Barnes collector for New Cambridge, Abraham Bartholomew collector for West Britain.*

The grand list of the town amounted to £17,000, and of this about half belonged to each society. It was provided in the act of incorporation that town-meetings should be held alternately in the New Cambridge and West Britain meeting-houses, and this arrangement was followed during the twenty-one years of the union. But the union of two societies of so nearly equal size was productive of continual small jealousies, and as early as 1795 the town declared its wish to be divided. The troubles were patched up for a time, but soon broke out again. New Cambridge appears to have claimed the right to always have three of the five selectmen, and West Britain to have the majority of the board taken from each society alternately. The claims of West Britain in this respect were generally successful, as they were able to carry the meetings held in their society.

The election of representatives to the Assembly was also a cause of rivalry, and the town tried in vain to obtain the right to send two representatives.

In 1804 the New Cambridge voters carried another resolution to have the town divided, which the West Britain meeting promptly voted to oppose. The General Assembly divided the town in May, 1806, giving the old name, Bristol, to the New Cambridge society, and calling the northern society Burlington. The organization and limits of the town of Bristol have since been substantially unchanged.

One hundred years ago this hill top had already become a

* See Appendix D.

public spot. A little to the northeast of the present site stood the Congregational meeting-house, in which the town had just completed its organization, radiant in "spruce yellow" sides, white doors and windows, and "Spanish brown" roof. Across the road was the still smaller Episcopal church building, with its cemetery in the rear. Farther south stood the "Sabba'-day" houses, a most necessary institution in those days of stoveless churches; little houses belonging to different families of the congregation, where each kept a Sunday fire, and during the noon intermission filled their foot-stoves, ate their lunch, and warmed themselves for the afternoon service. These were built in the highway, by permission from the town, as early as 1754, and were still standing in the present century.

Near the head of this green were the whipping-post and stocks, neither of which, I think, was often used. Close by the whipping-post stood a tree, on which the Whigs had hanged a Tory caught at one of the meetings at Chippin's Hill, during the stormy times of the Revolution. The arrival of an early traveler, who cut down and resuscitated this man, saved the instruments of the law from being over-shadowed by the victim of popular violence.

On the east side of this green stood, probably, the school-house, then some thirty years old, which had originally served for the whole society except Chippin's Hill.

This ground itself had been already dedicated to public use, and was a militia training-ground. A company of "trainers" had been formed in 1747, of which Caleb Matthews was the first captain. Judah Barnes was afterward elected captain, and the trainings were held back of the Barnes tavern; but before the Revolution the members of the society bought this land for that purpose, and it has ever since been public ground. The principal distinction attained by the Bristol militia was a century later than the first organization, when the attempts of this company to evade training, by a succession of ingenious and successful devices, made Bristol a terror to the state officers, and finally, it is said, led to the downfall of the state militia system.

The two roads inclosing this green were already laid out, but in what condition they were it would be difficult now to tell. The road-making was then done by special tax, which one might pay, or work out, at his option, receiving in wages, if he chose to work out his tax, three shillings a day in the spring, and two in the fall, and a like amount for a yoke of cattle. Until some time after the town's incorporation the roads leading out of town were hardly better than the Indian trails which had preceded them. When the Lewis family came to Bristol, Josiah Lewis was a week in traveling from Southington with his family and goods, having to cut his way through woods, and to find a ford or make a bridge across the brooks. The turnpike, which was laid out in 1805, taught people how to make roads for the first time. Before that, "corduroying" muddy places, and removing stumps and stones to some extent, as in our cart-paths, had been all that was attempted on most of the roads.

The opening of the Abel Lewis tavern, in 1794, in the house now occupied by Miss Stearns, completed the quartette of public buildings—meeting-house, church, school, and tavern—and made this green a well-equipped village centre.

The number of taverns which were then kept is one of the curiosities of the time. Ebenezer Barnes had very early begun to keep a tavern, and when the Pierce family bought the Barnes house in 1795, they continued the business. About 1750, Zebulon Peck opened a second tavern near the old Brownson house. At the beginning of this century there were in Bristol, besides the old Pierce tavern, and the Lewis tavern just mentioned, one on Fall Mountain, kept by Joel Norton, one on West street, kept by Austin Bishop, a deacon of the Baptist church, one at Lewis's corner, by widow Thompson, one at Parson Newell's former residence, the Dr. Pardee place, by his son's widow, one on Chippin's Hill, by Lemuel Carrington, one in the north part of the town, by Asa Bartholomew, and possibly others. Each one of these had its pole and sign, consisting of a tin ball with decanter, foot-glass and punch-bowl painted thereon. Their principal business was the supply of liquor to the neighbors, and prob-

ably only one or two of them exceeded the lawful requirements for the entertainment of travelers, namely, one spare bed and stable-room for two horses.

They supplied in some degree the place not only of our hotels and eating-houses, but of clubs, newspapers, and post-office, for not even a weekly mail came nearer than Farmington till 1800, and what little general news ever reached the town was circulated by the nightly gatherings at the taverns. The Bartholomew tavern ("Barthomy tavern" as it was called,) was the most important one, situated as it was midway between the two societies, and there the meetings of town officers were generally held, and much of the public business was done.

My limit of time and your limit of patience must greatly condense this sketch as to the history of the century which has elapsed since the town's incorporation. The building of the stage-route, and the establishment of a weekly mail, about 1800, which fixed the business centre at the north side, the building of the railroad in 1850, which changed the business centre again to the south side, the establishment of the Baptist, Episcopal, Methodist, Roman Catholic, and Adventist churches, the settlement and growth of the village of Forestville, and the establishment and steady development of our clock and other manufacturing interests, have been the principal features of this history.

The Baptist church has the oldest continuous history of any except the Congregational. In 1791 the Baptists of Bristol, Wolcott, and Plymouth united to organize a church, and for eleven years meetings were held in the three societies alternately. Elder White Osborne was the first pastor, then Isaac Root and Daniel Wildman. In 1802 this church built a meeting-house on West street, forty-two feet by thirty-two. This building is now a part of the Barnes Brothers clock factories. The church still standing on the old site was built in 1830, and the handsome brick one on School street in 1880.

The early history of this church included a curious contest with the supernatural powers. A witchcraft excitement of

very considerable extent broke out in the town, and Elder Wildman, Deacon Dutton, and others of that church became the especial victims of the evil deeds which tradition has reported. Elder Wildman boldly invited to his house, and tried to cure, a girl who had been afflicted by witches, and, as the story goes, was not only unsuccessful, but was grievously tormented himself. Deacon Dutton's ox was bodily torn in pieces before his eyes, after he had uttered some expression of unbelief, and others on West street and Fall Mountain told marvelous tales of demoniac possession. This witchcraft excitement was begun and kept up by a young man named King, who was studying for the ministry with Elder Wildman. On his departure, the activity of the evil spirits ceased.

The present Episcopal society was organized in 1834 with twelve members. Services were held at first in the Congregational and Baptist chapels. In 1835 the Reverend George C. V. Eastman was settled, and a church built on Maple street. This was occupied until 1863, when they moved to the Main street church which they now occupy, and sold their old building to the Forestville Methodist society.

The Methodist Episcopal church was organized in April, 1834, and meetings were held for a while in the West street school-house. Great hostility was felt toward this church by the other religious bodies, and they could only buy land for their meeting-house by concealing the purpose for which it was intended. They completed a meeting-house on West street in 1837, which they vacated for their present Summer street church in 1880. The Reverend Albert G. Wickware was the first pastor, and the church at organization had twenty-seven members.

The Forestville Methodist church was formed in 1855, and in 1864 bought the Maple street Episcopal church building, which they still use.

The first Roman Catholic services were held about 1840, near the north copper mine, by missionaries from other parishes, to accommodate the workmen there. When the mine was abandoned, and railroad work began, many of the

workmen moved to Bristol centre, and the services of the church followed them. In 1855 a church building was erected, though the parish was still a missionary one. It was made an independent parish in 1866, and the Reverend M. B. Roddan, who is still its pastor, began his labors.

Occasional services were held in town from 1842 to 1858, by Adventist preachers. In the latter year a church was organized, and in 1880 they bought the old Methodist church building, and began to employ a regular pastor.

The people of Bristol early began to develop the mechanical taste which has been so remarkable a feature of the town ever since. Even before the beginning of the clock business, small shops in various parts of the town were making goods for the towns-people, and to some extent for market.

A grist-mill, that necessary incident of a farming community, had been started by Deacon Hezekiah Rew before 1745, near the Barnes tavern. This was sold to Joseph Adkins, who built a saw-mill at the same place, and afterward sold them both to the Barnes family. Mr. Adkins also built a mill on what is now the Downs site.

A distillery, saw-mill, and grist-mill were also running in Polkville in the early part of this century on the Bartholomew site, but were probably started half a century later than the Barnes mill.

Tin-shops were especially numerous, both in Bristol and in North Forestville, and I suppose that the huge tin-carts were then our principal medium of export trade.

William and Thomas Mitchell early made cloths, it is said in a shop near Goose Corner. It seems very likely that this family owned the cotton factory at the north side, which was afterward used in the clock business by George Mitchell, and is now used by the Ingraham Company. Another cloth mill stood on the river, near the Barnes tavern. William Mitchell was one of the first makers of cloth in America.

An account-book is still in existence of the tannery business carried on by Jabez Roberts from 1761 to 1770, in a shop near Albert Warner's, and Zebulon Frisbie probably built,

during this period, the old tannery building still standing, long unused, on West street.

Before the town's incorporation a partnership built a forge at the falls on the Terryville road, where scrap iron, and iron from the ore, was puddled and wrought for use. The original plan of this company was to extract and use the iron ore found at this locality, but, though abundant, it was found to be too brittle for use, and the experiment was finally abandoned.

Other small shops were early established, but, as the clock business developed, all the capital and skill of the town was drawn into that. The pioneer of clock making in Bristol, and indeed in this country, was Gideon Roberts, who lived in what is now the town house, on Fall Mountain, and began in a crude way before 1790 to make clocks. His clocks were made entirely with hand tools at first, and peddled by him about the country on horseback; after his sons grew up his business was increased, so that at one time in 1812 he had four hundred movements in process of manufacture, and his goods found a regular market, especially in the South. He became well off, is said to have owned the first chaise used here, and left a considerable property. During the latter part of his life he was known as a Quaker, and wore the garb of that society. Some of his clocks are still in existence in this neighborhood. Like all other clocks of this early period, they were made to hang on the wall; and at a later date were put into the familiar tall cases.

Joseph Ives began making clocks about 1811 at the Laporte Hubbell site in East Bristol, and, soon after, he and his brothers started small shops, one on Peaceable street, one on the brook near the Noah Pomeroy site, and one near the Dunbar spring-shop site. In this latter he made a clumsy metal clock of his own invention. Dunbar and Merriman were also located on the Pomeroy brook during this decade. About 1813, Chauncey Boardman, in a little shop still to be seen near Ashworth's factory in North Forestville, began making clocks of the primitive wall pattern.

The invention of the shelf clock, by Eli Terry of Plymouth,

prostrated the trade in the long clocks that were made here, and our makers all stopped business about 1820. They soon adopted the new pattern, however, and during the score of years before the panic of 1837, the first Jerome factory, on the spoon-shop site, the Samuel Terry factory, farther east, south of the river, where the Bristol Brass and Clock Company's dam now crosses it, the Eureka shop, built by a large partnership, the Bartholomew factory in Polkville, the Burwell shop, built by Charles Kirk, the old Baptist Church building, converted into a factory by Rollin and Irenus Atkins, the Ephraim Downs shop, on the "Bone and Ivory" site, and the George Mitchell factory, which, originally the West Britain meeting-house, then moved to Bristol for a cotton-mill, is now a part of the Ingraham case-shop, were all occupied in the making of wooden thirty-hour clocks, or expensive brass eight-day clocks.

In this Mitchell factory Mr. Elias Ingraham, the founder and head of the E. Ingraham Company, learned the clock trade.

These factories, with the older ones, and the three at Forestville, were making in 1836 nearly one hundred thousand brass and wooden clocks a year.

The completion of the Farmington canal in 1826, by greatly increasing the facilities for transportation, had been a great assistance to our local prosperity. Before this all goods had to be hauled to and from Hartford or New Haven in horse-teams. These facilities were further increased in 1850 by the opening of the railroad. The panic of 1837 generally prostrated business, but the invention of the small brass one-day clock by Mr. Chauncey Jerome revived it on a stronger basis than before. Mr. Jerome himself sent an agent to England, established a market there, enlarged his business, and in 1843 built two large factories, one on each side of Main street, just below the bridge. Both these factories, and the Terry factory, the three largest in town, were burned in 1845, and Mr. Jerome moved his business to New Haven. But his cheap brass clocks had given an impetus to business which lasted until the great panic of 1857. Then almost every

clock-maker in town failed, or suspended business. Since the revival of prosperity which followed, the business of our clock factories has gone on, with no such crushing disaster as came in 1837 and again in 1857.

The Joseph Ives shop in Forestville, which has been mentioned, was afterwards occupied in making small wooden articles, and finally in making clock-parts by Elisha Manross. He built in 1845 the factory near the railroad, which was burned and replaced by the Welch and Spring movement-shop in 1870. Hendricks, Barnes and Company went into the old Ives shop, and made there the first marine clocks ever made. This location, after several changes, passed into the hands of Laporte Hubbell, who is still manufacturing in a new building on the same site. Soon after 1820, Chauncey Boardman and Joseph Wells built a factory in North Forestville, near the turnpike. This was one of the most important factories of that time.

Fifty years ago, besides the old houses on the turnpike, and a little settlement near the Boardman and Wells shop, there were only about a dozen houses in Forestville, and the neighborhood of the station and of the Welch Company's factories was still unbroken forest. In 1835, William Hills, J. C. Brown, Jared Goodrich, Lora Waters, and Chauncey Pomeroy built a factory, and began work where the Welch company is now located. Mr. Hills built a house on the south side of the river, and Eli Barnes on the north side, in the same year. The name Forestville, which has been already used by anticipation in this address, was then selected for the locality; so that this centennial year of the town is also the semi-centennial of the village of Forestville. Mr. Brown bought out the rest of this firm, and in 1853 built what is still called the J. C. Brown shop. Upon his failure, this passed to Mr. Welch, and from him to the E. N. Welch Manufacturing Company, organized in 1864, now our largest clock-makers.

After the panic of 1837, there was a general feeling that our investments had been too rigidly confined to one line of business, and the result has been the gradual establishment of hardware, woolen, and other factories, which now nearly or

quite equal the clock business in importance. The Bristol Manufacturing Company, formed in 1837, the Bristol Brass and Clock Company, founded in 1850, and now doing, in its three factories, the largest business of any manufacturer in town, J. H. Sessions and Son, whose business was begun in 1869, and the Sessions Foundry Company, organized in 1878, N. L. Birge and Son, the Dunbar Brothers, Wallace Barnes, the Roots, Bartholomews, Warners, and other smaller concerns, engaged in various kinds of manufacture, give our prosperity a far more solid basis than it could have in the growth of any single business. There are now about thirty factories in town, many of them of considerable size, making in the aggregate nearly or quite three million dollars' worth of goods annually, sending and receiving by the railroad over thirty-five thousand tons of freight, giving the direct means of support to two-thirds of the inhabitants, and creating a ready market for all the produce our farmers can raise.

The civil war, and the part taken in that contest by this town, are too recent to need any detailed mention. To most of you that period is not a thing of history, but of memory. I will only say that of the early Connecticut regiments there were Bristol men in nearly every one, and during the first year of the war over one hundred enlisted. Company B of the Fifth, and C of the Fifteenth, contained little bodies of Bristol men, and companies K of the Sixteenth, and I of the Twenty-fifth, were principally made up from here.

Many of our soldiers fought through the entire war, and entered Richmond with Grant at the close: many died in battle, or by disease, and were buried in unknown graves; the large body who belonged to Company K of the Sixteenth had almost a harder experience than either, for after two years' service they were captured at Plymouth, N. C., and sent to Andersonville prison; and there, or in other prisons, there died twenty-four of the original seventy-four who had gone out with the company.

The entire number of enlistments credited to this town's quota was three hundred and eighty-seven. Deducting re-

enlistments and non-resident substitutes, the number of separate men, resident here, who entered the service cannot have been less than two hundred and fifty. Of these, fifty-four, over one-fifth, died in the service; sixteen of wounds in battle, twelve of disease, two at sea, and twenty-four of the unspeakable horrors of Andersonville, Florence, and Libby prisons.

When the war was nearly over, the grief of our citizens at these severe losses, and their respect for the memory of their slain townsmen, found expression in the building of our soldiers' monument, which was completed in 1865, one of the very first in the country.

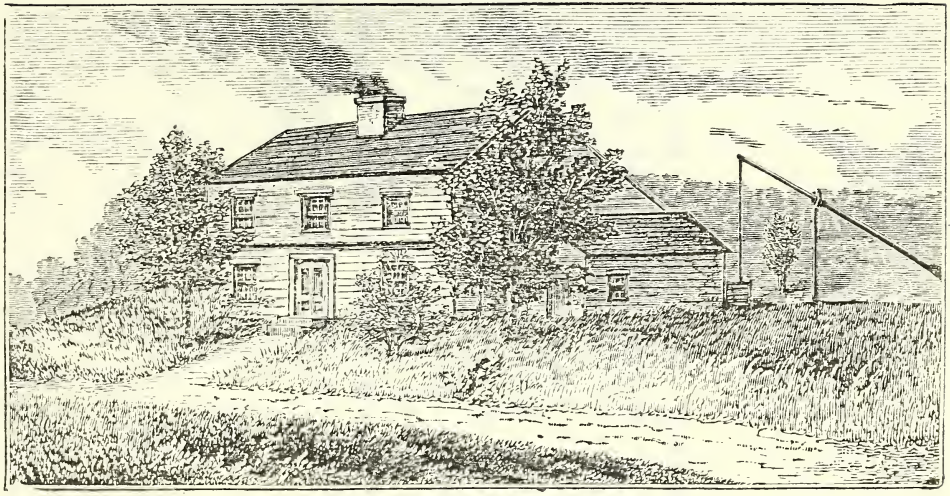
Another notable monument, in the Forestville cemetery, is the tribute paid by Amherst students to their Professor, Newton S. Manross, who enlisted with the Sixteenth, was elected the first Captain of Company K, and fell at the head of his company, at the first meeting with the enemy.

In 1785, the grand list of the town was .	$83,309.27,
In 1797, this had decreased to . . .	61,715.38,
and in 1806, still further to . . .	54,446.52.

A corresponding decrease in population took place during the same period. The division of the town in 1806 divided nearly in halves both property and population, and a loss even from that is shown by the census of 1820. Then, it will be remembered, began the especial development of the clock business, and from that time the town has steadily increased in population, and more rapidly in wealth. The increase reported by the census during the decade from 1870 to 1880, from 3,788 to 5,347, was over forty per cent., a gain equaled by very few Connecticut towns. Since 1880, we believe that this rate of growth has been fully maintained, and that the town has now more than six thousand inhabitants. This increase of population since 1870 has been accompanied by a marked development of the town: the two banks have been organized, the two newspapers started, most of our important business buildings erected, many business and residence streets laid out, and the general appearance of the town strikingly changed.

The record which we look back upon to-day is not one glittering with brilliant deeds, nor made illustrious by great names. But our fathers, with the honest, rugged virtues, that made early New England an unique power in the world, have laid for us a good foundation. Industry, integrity, wise conservatism of thought, the reverent fear of God, are deeply implanted in the rocky soil of this hill. Let not this generation depart from these. Old-fashioned manners are disappearing; let not old-fashioned virtues also disappear. Let not the increase of our material prosperity produce, nor accompany, a decrease of intellectual or moral worth.

We cannot but wonder what will be the history read at our next Centennial Celebration, when the telegraph and telephone are crude curiosities for a loan exhibition, when the Great Rebellion is as remote to the thought as is the Revolution now, when perhaps our acts, and words, and names shall seem as quaint and antique as our fathers' seem now, when perhaps our thirty factories, and six thousand people, our churches, and schools, and institutions of every kind, shall be as petty and strange as the New Cambridge life is to us.



The illustration on the opposite page is a representation of the Bartholomew (or "Barthony") Tavern, which stood on Peaceable street, near the boundary line between the two parishes, and nearly opposite the old oak tree referred to in the historical address, page 41, under which, according to tradition, our first town meeting was held. It has become historical as a place where the citizens were accustomed to gather to talk over the business interests of the town, and to arrange the tickets for officers to be presented at the annual town and electors' meetings. It is alluded to in the historical address on pages 44 and 45.

The audience next sang "America," led by Mr. Miles L. Peck, Colt's Band accompanying.

Mr. Newell then introduced Rev. Edward M. Jerome of New Haven, as follows:—

Ladies and Gentlemen: Forty or fifty years ago, probably the name of no business man or manufacturer was more prominent in Bristol, than that of Chauncey Jerome, whose name has been mentioned by the historian. We have with us to-day his son, Rev. Edward M. Jerome, who will now address you.

ADDRESS OF REV. EDWARD M. JEROME.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen: I shall occupy your time but a few moments, because there are other gentlemen who will come after me, whom I think you want to hear far more than you do me. And what I shall say in the few moments of time that I shall take, will be a mere random talk.

I can assure you that I have very peculiar feelings in coming here into my native town on this occasion, after an absence of forty years, in which I have visited it only at rare intervals. I have feelings of both pride and pleasure, though they are mingled with sadness,— feelings of pride and pleasure when I go about your town and see the evidences of its prosperity and growth; for what I have seen to-day has indeed been a revelation to me, because in these streets west of that church yonder, I have never been before.

It is all new to me. And so, I say, when I see these evidences of your progress around me, it hardly seems possible that when I left this town there was not a building between your present depot and the Pequabuck River on the west side of the street, except the old red factory on its banks.

Where the depot now stands, was a little, one-story cottage, and, on the other side, was only the house in which Mr. Mitchell now resides, until you come down to where was the house back of the store. And right back of the present depot, where I was to-day, in that Coliseum, was a little stream running under one corner, where I used to fish for trout.

I say, when I think of all this and of your wonderful progress, I have feelings of pleasure. But, as I have said, they are mingled with sadness. For there come before my mind, even to-day, the forms and faces of those who were prominent in business and social life forty years ago. I recall the Iveses, Chauncey and Lawson, Chauncey Boardman, George Mitchell and John Birge, Tracy Peck the elder, Elisha Manross, and Elisha C. Brewster, my old Sunday-school teacher, when a boy, in that church yonder; and there are other names, but they do not now come to my memory. But it was the sterling worth and character, and business enterprise of such men, whose fruits the inhabitants of Bristol are today enjoying.

It can hardly be credited by the present generation what an intense rivalry there was in those days, between what was called the North and South Sides. And well do I recall it, and some peculiar incidents in connection with it. The North Side, as was said in the paper just read, was the scene more particularly of the coaching business of the town, where stopped the stages of that great stage route between Hartford and Litchfield; and here was situated the principal hotel of the town. But down at the South Side new industries were coming forth, and the people were beginning to feel pretty smart.

As I said, I recall some amusing incidents in connection with this rivalry between these two districts of the town, and one in particular. On one bright Sunday morning, in that church yonder, there filed into the house a long line of young men. (I believe they were from the South Side on that occasion.) They filed up the gallery with tall white hats and broad black bands upon them. They took their seats along

in the front rows of the gallery, and put their hats before them on the breastwork. How that astonished our young men! The following Sunday there came (I believe from the North Side) the same number of young men, who filed into the church, with tall black hats and broad white ribbons [laughter]; and they sat there and put their hats on the front breastwork of the gallery. [Laughter.] That was one of the peculiar incidents connected with that rivalry between these different sections.

And what shall I say about those exciting ball contests at old wicket ball! Well do I recall some of those exciting games. There is one man whose name I can remember. He is now living in New Haven. He then lived in Forestville; "Rocky" Goodrich. And what a player he was with that lame leg of his. [Laughter.] He could accomplish more than any other one player or a dozen players. And he sent the ball over the Green, down yonder, something like a quarter of a mile sometimes.

I remember, also, how we had our exhibitions of training on the first Mondays in May and September, and that old Bristol Artillery Company, with their white pants and blue coats, led by Captain Hiram Camp, now the venerable president of the New Haven Clock Company. He would be here to-day, but that he is absent at Northfield, Mass., where Mr. Moody's educational institutions are, in behalf of which he has been so generous a benefactor, and where, I understand, one of those institutions is to-day being dedicated.

When I stop and picture these things as I do to-day, and then see your progress and what has been accomplished, I say, it fills me with strange feelings. As I saw, to-day, that procession going along, and read on one of its banners "Newton S. Manross Post," oh! how that called up the scenes of the past. Newton Manross! Well do I remember him. When a young lad he used to come from his home in Forestville and foot it over this mountain to the school here on the hill. For years after that we were separated, and then met in the same class at Yale College, where we were four years together. And then I think of him in his researches in science, and of

his noble character. And with much interest I followed him after he left college as he pursued his studies in Europe, and investigated science in Central America and Mexico, and when he afterwards became a Professor of Chemistry and Botany in Amherst College. And well do I remember how, at the call of his State, he came down here and enlisted a company, and in three weeks from its inception went into camp at Hartford, and then down into the South — and (I suppose by some blunder or other), before they had any training whatever, called to that terrible battle of Antietam; and hardly had they got into battle, before a cannon ball pierced his shoulder, and in two hours he was a corpse. Thus do I remember that noble man of unvarying good temper, of kindly qualities, of which any town might be proud. [Applause.] And you not only honor his memory in the name your Grand Army Post has taken after him, but you honor yourselves and the town which gave him birth. It was the commander who succeeded him who told the colonel of the regiment that the soldiers cared more for Manross' old shoes than they did for the best man in the regiment. That was the kind of man that Newton S. Manross was. And it gives me pleasure to pay this tribute to such a noble man, of whom your town may well be proud.

But, ladies and gentlemen, I will not occupy your time further; for, as I have said, there are others who will succeed me, who will interest you more than I can. But I cannot refrain from telling you the pleasure I feel in looking into the faces of those I once knew in this town, this grand old town, a town that has richer and dearer associations to me than any other. There is no other place I love so well. I love its rocks and hills, I love its charming landscapes, its beautiful scenery, its splendid forests, its winding rivers. May God bless you all now and in the future. [Applause.]

The next speaker was Charles E. Mitchell, Esq., of New Britain, who was introduced by Mr. Newell, as follows: —

Ladies and Gentlemen: It is an old maxim that "Blood will tell," and as the next speaker's veins contain the blood of the Mitchells and the Hookers, we expect he will tell us in fifteen minutes all that has transpired during the last hundred years. Charles E. Mitchell, Esq., will now address you.

ADDRESS OF CHARLES E. MITCHELL, ESQ.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,— Old Friends: You need not think that I shall undertake the formidable task that has been assigned me, of telling all that has taken place during the last hundred years, or that I shall long occupy your attention.

The last speaker dwelt for some time upon the great change which has taken place in Bristol since he was accustomed to know it in his youth. At first I wondered why it was that he should have been severed from its associations so completely, while I, who left Bristol for an adjoining town not many years after, had kept pace with its growth, had watched its changes, and been quite familiar with them all. But, as he proceeded, I discovered the cause. He remarked that there was a stream down here where in his youth he was accustomed to fish for trout. Well, I have cultivated that stream from that day to this, and, in order to do so, I have been compelled to keep acquainted with the home of my youth, as it has indeed been my pride and pleasure to do so from the day I left it till to-day.

The battle of Bunker Hill was fought one hundred and ten years ago to-day. Ten years afterwards the inhabitants of these hills and valleys, sharing the spirit of the new-born nation's life, became incorporated as the town of Bristol, and entered upon a separate political career. The civil enterprise they then inaugurated, under God's favor, has greatly pros-

pered. The human interests that then were taken in charge by the young and ambitious township have been carefully guarded and preserved; and that is why we come together at the end of the first completed century to honor the founders, and the town they founded, by whatever mortal means are in our power.

And we do well to celebrate this day. We honor the pioneers, and we honor ourselves also, when we turn aside from the factory and from the furrow, and from whatever else belongs to the rich surroundings of our material life, to dwell for a day in the departed century, and to recreate the memories of the olden time. It is natural for men to love the acres of their origin. There is, therefore, a human interest in every centennial occasion, however uninteresting the spot may be that becomes for the time the Jerusalem of the tribes. But it is easy to see in the fervor and universality of joy here beaming in human faces, and speaking in numberless glad greetings, that there are elements of interest in this day and celebration that are not always present even on centennial days.

The sons and daughters of Bristol have always been loyal to their native town. It used to be said that those who left Bristol to better their condition almost invariably returned. I did not then know the reason, nor did I afterwards discover it until I had observed in many other places the conditions which enter into human existence and mingle the sweet and bitter in the cup of life. Then I said — and I have repeated it a hundred times, and I shall die in the faith of it — that the sun in all his journeyings, has never seen a spot of earth where more of happiness has come to the common lot than on the beautiful hills, and in the green valleys, of this good old town of Bristol. [Applause.]

Other towns can boast a greater antiquity. Other towns can tell over a longer list of fortune's favorites. No Plymouth Rock is within your borders. No battle here has changed the course of history. And yet I think I give our native town no second place, nor secondary praise, when I say that Bristol has to an unsurpassed degree solved the problem of uniting

the comforts of life to the necessity of toil. Here the dignity of labor has always been recognized. Here men have been taken at their intrinsic worth. Here the individuality of no class of men has been destroyed. I have always accounted it a reason for the profoundest thankfulness that the Bristol workman has always dwelt in his own house, selected by his own choice and adorned by his own taste, instead of in one out of a score or hundred houses, all of the same style and pattern, owned by the owner of the mill.

Then, too, the forms of industry that have been developed here, have, by a kind of reflex action, quickened the intelligence of the toiler. The man who makes a clock that will tell the hours, and days, and months, makes an astronomer also, while he makes his clock. Thus the fortunate peculiarities of the local industries have co-operated in forming a community in which men — men educated for the most part in the common schools and upholding the churches as bulwarks of morality and of the State — have been the chief productions during the now departed century.

A hundred years! And what a century of progress it has been! Contrast it with the period between the settlement of Farmington and the settlement of this locality. Why, it took nearly a century for the "star of empire" in its westward course to pass from Farmington meeting-house to Federal Hill. In the last hundred years it has crossed the Continent like a meteor's flash, and burned for a generation over the Pacific coast. And what a change has come over the conditions of daily life. What enlargement, what emancipation, there has been. The pillion of Deacon Rew's saddle has become the parlor car. The tallow dip has become the electric light. The pony of the post-boy whose coming made a ripple on the surface of the stagnant colonial life — in its place is the lightning express, and the telephone swift and silent as the fabled flight of Mercury. What would Zebulon Peck have thought if he had been told of a coming day when gospel privileges could be enjoyed by attaching a wire to the pulpit of the meeting-house? And William Mitchell over there, making saltpetre to be made again into continental

gun-powder,— what would he have said if he had been told of the terrible energy that is stored in modern dynamite?

But I must not dwell upon these alluring subjects. I will only add that, as I saw in the procession to-day those wonderful products of modern skill, the steam fire-engines, my thoughts went back to the time when the approved means of putting out a fire were a row of buckets, and the Baptist minister on the ridgepole directing operations by the right divine of natural leadership.*

But I am asked for reminiscences. I wish I could reproduce a picture of busy and bustling North Side as I first remember it. There were the principal stores and factories, the leading tavern, the livery stables, the post office, and the center of business generally. And as if to make its primacy forever secure, it was located on the Hartford and Litchfield turnpike, which promised to last as long as time should endure.

The great feature of daily life and excitement was the arrival of the stage-coach. It was no post-boy performance I assure you. I take my stand in imagination at the foot of the hill where now the school-house stands, then the home lot of my father. It is nearly time for the Litchfield stage. Soon a winding bugle blast is heard that echoes away into the depths of the forest we called the Hoppers. Then the leaders crawl over the crest of the hill. The wheel horses follow, and along with them comes the stage-coach, magnificent in yellow paint, rocking like a boat on the billows, and carrying almost consciously the United States mail. [Laughter.] Now comes the daily excitement. The driver lays down his bugle and gathers up all the reins. The long lash cracks above the head of the leaders. Down the hill they plunge, the coach rattling and thundering after them, and it seems as if they will never stop again. But by a daily miracle of the driver's art, the stage is wheeled quickly to the left, and comes to a stop in the finest style in front of Foster's tavern. The com-

* An allusion to the Rev. Leicester Lewis, who was pastor of the Baptist Church from the year 1847 to the year 1853, and who was remembered by the speaker, not only as a most worthy minister, but as, in the best sense, a noble instance of muscular christianity

ing and going passengers exchange places with one another. Then the bugle sounds again, the little bridge is crossed, and the yellow magnificence disappears around the bend in the Hartford turnpike.

Well, the steam whistle was no improvement on the bugle, but the stage-coach had its day. The location of the railroad depot at South Side established a new center of business and a more assured prosperity.

There are other topics upon which I should like to dwell. Among them are the development of the clock-making art through which the name of Bristol is known the wide world over, and the honorable part of Bristol in the Civil War. But I may not detain you longer. I bring my remarks to a close by expressing the hope that we all may gather in spirit at good old Bristol's next centennial. [Applause.]

Mr. Newell then introduced Professor Tracy Peck of Yale College, as follows: —

Ladies and Gentlemen: In all the old records of the town of Bristol, you will find the name of the next gentleman who will address you. For a great number of years, Tracy Peck was the Town Clerk and Judge of Probate, and drew nineteen-twentieths of the deeds, writs, and legal documents in the town of Bristol. His son, of the same name, Professor Peck of Yale College, will now address you.

ADDRESS OF PROFESSOR TRACY PECK.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen, natives of Bristol, and all others who, through no fault of their own, had the misfortune to be born elsewhere: In the rush and rivalry of thoughts which this hour naturally calls forth, I hardly know what to say first, and, if I once begin, I fear that I shall not know when to stop. We certainly must all feel personally thankful to those citizens of Bristol who conceived the idea of celebrating the completion of the first century of the town's existence, and to the committees which have so successfully carried out that idea. I am sure, too, that we all feel that it is a good thing to be here, and to surrender ourselves to the experiences and emotions of this day. Foreigners often remark that the American citizen has a kind of incapacity to publicly enjoy himself,— that he is suspicious of holidays. Certainly our ancestors who came to these rugged New England shores, and had to reclaim a vast continent from savage control and lay the foundations of a genuine and beneficent Republic, had little time to give to social festivities; and to-day our American life is so complex and exacting, that it is very hard for those who are bearing the heat and burden of the day to turn aside with heart and spirit to the enjoyment of even such an event. But, unless we are cautious, is there not danger that this constant absorption

in business and somewhat feverish hurry of American life may make us forget the higher things of existence, and lead to a weakening of the tough and steady fibre of our fathers? If, then, for no other reason than that we thus secure a holiday, we ought to thank the good people of Bristol who have summoned us here to-day.

Again, that is a positive blessing which now and then jostles us out of our ordinary ruts. Most of us spent our earliest days in these beautiful valleys and on these glorious hills. For a few years our lives ran peacefully on in parallel lines, or interlacing one with another day by day. By and by came the inevitable change: circumstances broke those early circles; different tastes were developed within us; different pursuits claimed our time and energies and residence; soon we had drifted so far apart that many of us now meet only at wide intervals, and must utter our greetings and our farewells with almost the same breath. We are like ships that meet on the bosom of the vast ocean; they hastily salute and speed apart, to come together again — God only knows when or where. Unless we are on guard against ourselves, we thus tend to magnify our separate interests, and to become unduly isolated, self-centered, unsympathetic. It is well, therefore, to get away from our ordinary cares and ambitions and from the narrowing influences of our surroundings, and, at least one day in a century, realize and rejoice that we are all members — brothers and sisters — of the great human family.

And should not such an occasion be thrice welcome which calls us back to what was best in our early lives? Home, father and mother and kindred, playmates and friends of childhood, early teachers and pastors, the scenes upon which our eyes first looked and in which we first figured, — these are the associations of this day. The thoughts which thus come rushing in upon us like a full tide, give us feelings than which perhaps none are more dear to the human heart, none border more closely upon what is divine. Truly, as Wordsworth has said,—

"Heaven lies about us in our infancy."

In the old mythology, the giant Antæus was the son of Earth, and he was invincible so long as he kept his feet firmly planted upon the earth. If we hold fast to the primary and elemental sentiments and ideals which we here derived, we need not fail amid the struggles and temptations of the world. Many a traveler in Rome on the eve of his departure eagerly drinks from the fountain of Trevi, if haply the draught may have the reputed charm of bringing him again to the eternal city. I do not know that there is any fountain of Trevi among the lovely cascades and crystal streams of Bristol; but I do feel that in the thoughts which to-day are justly ours we may have a fresh baptism, and that this may be to us a new consecration to duty, and enable us to go to our various posts on the morrow with increased hope and courage and success.

For most of us the associations of the day and place are not altogether pleasurable.

> "But O for the touch of a vanished hand,
> And the sound of a voice that is still!"

I am not very old, but for me there are far less familiar faces in this great audience than there are dear, familiar names in yonder quiet cemetery. Grateful reference has been made by more than one speaker to my honored father, and certainly you will pardon me if, for one brief moment, I forget all else except that I am his son. As he was born, in the valley below, in the same year that Bristol was incorporated as a town, this festival completes also a century since his birth. He deeply loved this town, was thoughtful of all its people and interests, and for half a century held some official trust as the spontaneous tribute of his fellow-townsmen. He was very fond of antiquarian researches, and took great delight in tracing genealogies. Could his days have been continued till this jubilee, how he would have burned with zeal, and stood erect with pride! But I am willing to believe that he is here by his spiritual presence, and that with a fulness of joy, to which you and I are yet strangers, he is a witness of all that is worthy of this day.

The historian of the day, by his clear and attractive picture of the past, has given us reason to rejoice that our lives started here. The first century of the town is certainly one of honor and interest. What shall be the character of its next century? To one who is largely occupied — as it is my duty to be — with the works and words of a people that had been many centuries on its triumphant career before the dawn of the Christian era, one hundred years in the life of a town seems but a brief span, — a mere point on a line of indefinite extension. In some particulars the career of a town is analogous to that of an individual; but age need not bring to the town any decay or feebleness in purpose or achievement. What, then, of the future of Bristol? Nearly all the early Roman literature has been swept into oblivion; one clear and pregnant line, which has escaped all the perils of more than twenty centuries, tells of an old man who plants trees for the coming generation: —

"*Serit arbores, quae alteri saeclo prosint.*"

And so, my friends, may we not plant trees whose shade and blossoming and fruitage shall be a blessing to many whom we can never know? Can we not, in this centennial year, lay the foundations of something which shall be of daily service and elevation to the coming sons and daughters of this place? How is it, citizens of Bristol, with your public institutions? We have been proud of the noble stand you have taken as a town on the temperance question. We rejoice that you are introducing an abundance of pure water for those who may live or sojourn here. How is it with your public library and reading-room? What of an art-gallery, or a historical museum? Are your churches and schools moving on from a good past to a better future? Nature has enriched this locality with rare favors; you may travel far and wide, and yet find no town whose general outlines are so finely picturesque, or which contains so many spots of surpassing beauty, or which presents to the eye so diversified and restful and grand a panorama as is unrolled from this storied and consecrated hill-top. If Nature is reasonably supplemented by the

suggestions of art and taste, by institutions of religion and education and philanthropy, and by the lives of true men and women, what a glorious future may we not predict for this vicinity!

Playful allusions have been made to our connection with Bristol's next centennial. More than twenty-three centuries ago, when Xerxes surveyed his vast army, he is said to have burst into tears at the thought that in a hundred years no one of his brave soldiers would be living. Those royal tears would ill become us in this Christian age. If we but do the full measure of duty to our own generation, we may project our thoughts, without tears or apprehension, into the swiftly accumulating centuries. Those unborn generations will certainly be molded by us long after the vanishing of our forms. With the Christian's hopes and efforts we may utter the prayer of the ancient Greek, that our children may be better than their fathers. As I have fallen, Mr. Chairman, into a somewhat serious vein, I will close with those words of Scripture which may serve both as a warning and an inspiration to the citizens of this goodly town: — "Blessed is the nation whose God is the Lord."

Mr. Newell then introduced General Joseph R. Hawley of Hartford, as follows: —

Ladies and Gentlemen: The next speaker, although not a native of the town of Bristol, spent some part of his early life here, and, in a sense, is a representative of all the towns of the State,— a gentleman whom we always delight to hear, and one whom we know to be the embodiment of whatsoever things are good and true, whatsoever things are pure, whatsoever things are honest, whatsoever things are of good report. General Hawley will now address you.

ADDRESS OF GENERAL JOSEPH R. HAWLEY.

Mr. Chairman, and Fellow-Citizens: I assume it as a pleasure, and, I may say as a public man, a duty, to attend on such occasions. As a public officer and a citizen, I am very much interested in the history of Connecticut, in which there is a great deal of which we ought to be proud. I have blamed ourselves, I have blamed our State, I have blamed our scholars and legislators that they have not devoted more attention to it. There is but a very imperfect history of our State. Old Trumbull's is the best, which does not come down to our times within several generations. There is an interesting, but very incomplete one, by the late Mr. Hollister, excellent in its way also. But there are great, broad fields, — there are eras in the history of the Revolution, with regard to which Connecticut is silent so far as any book I know is concerned. There is no good history of Connecticut in the Revolution. Yet there is no State that took a more honorable part therein. She had more troops in proportion to her numbers than any other colony. Her men were upon every important battle field. She had more men in the last assault at Yorktown than Virginia had.

Some one, by and by, when too much of the material shall have passed away, will devote himself to writing a history.

It is high time, now, while yet we have among us several of these elderly men who can tell us something about it, that some one should devote himself to a chapter in our history, which only of late has been touched by historians. I mean our industrial history. No people in the world have so invented and discovered. The Patent Office shows that more inventors come from this State, in proportion to our population, than from any other, and we can point to many of our inventions which have changed the industries of the world. Will not somebody by and by make us a State history of them? You have to-day heard something of the share Bristol has taken in mechanical and manufacturing progress, and it is an exceedingly interesting one. I have had occasion to quote this town many times in discussing these subjects, especially in relation to two points. One of them is in reference to this famous clock industry of yours. It was found by the bright young men around here, the farmers included, that there must be something besides farming to furnish them work and a home market for farm products, and gradually this great industry grew up. It has demonstrated one thing to every lover of America, and the student of American institutions. We have proved that cheap goods can be made at the same time that good wages can be given to the workmen. The American clock is the cheapest in the world; and if any man desires to compare the working people of America with those of any part of Europe, I would as lief he would come to Bristol as any other town in the United States. My friends, this is the solution of the great problem of industry. You have never been troubled with strikes. You have had no communistic organizations. You have had prosperous workmen, who have not lived in long barracks built for them by their employers, but each one for himself has laid up something, and by and by bought a little place, and is living there under his own vine and fig tree.

It is within a hundred years that a Frenchman, one Gribeauval, was thought to have made a great improvement in

the manufacture of artillery carriages when he made spare wheels and other parts to quickly replace similar parts broken by accident, or in action. For a long time the idea was not carried much farther. Within eighty years it had its revival and extension, its true birth, indeed, in this town. There has grown up what may be called the American idea,—the interchangeability of parts. As you have been perfectly familiar with it for generations, you wonder that people did not always work in that way. The earliest clock-makers did not understand it. They may be said to have whittled out the clock, piece by piece. They hammered, chiseled, planed, and sawed it out. For the perfection of interchangeable parts, go to Colt's armory, to all modern armories, indeed, and see this and that piece of metal shaped into parts of pistols, by the aid of marvelous, rapid, and ingenious machine tools, and, as each part is finished, it is thrown into a box containing, perhaps, ten thousand pieces, each gauged true, and thence they are taken out and "assembled" in ten thousand pistols.

One of my early recollections is of going to Boardman & Welles' clock factory on the Hartford turnpike, where I took my first lesson in clock-making. I watched the piles of thin boards of cherry, touched by swift saws, falling as clock wheels into boxes below. Then I found that the clocks were not made by one man, but by as many sets of men and women as there were pieces; and then they were assembled. Americans have marvelously improved all machine tools, and brought gauges to perfection. It is this that has made American workmen famous all over the world, and has given us the highest reputation that has ever been enjoyed by a people for mechanical ingenuity.

I think I can go farther back than Mr. Mitchell did, in my recollections. I remember in 1838, when a school boy, I attended the old Bristol Academy, signs of whose ruins I see just south of yonder school house. Mr. Parsons was a very excellent teacher. There are four other pupils of that year on this stage: Henry Beckwith, Nathan L. Birge, Rev. Mr.

Jerome, and Noah Brewster. There are doubtless others here whose faces I do not recall. I ought to remember some of the pretty girls, but they have a habit of changing their names so that I cannot recall them so well. [Laughter.] And then winter came, with my first sight of ice strong enough to skate upon, and my first pair of skates. What splendid hills these were to slide down! I thought the water on Jerome's pond was the hardest water I ever saw in my life, when I struck it with head in my first attempt to skate. [Laughter.]

Mr. Mitchell has given you a graphic description of the old-fashioned stage-coach. Whenever that old picture comes to my mind in sketches of old-time traveling, the place that presents itself is always the old North Side tavern, which Mr. Mitchell has so well described. My friend omitted only one part of the performance. Many of the passengers stepped into the back room for some purpose, while the horses were changing, and came out wiping their mouths. [Laughter.]

Mr. Peck has set forth before you the men who gave character to these New England towns. I might add something by describing his greatly respected father, Mr. Tracy Peck, with whom I had the honor to become well acquainted after my return to Connecticut in 1849. He was a typical New England squire.

Professor Tracy Peck, quite after the practical manner of his venerated father, suggested that something should be done to mark this day in the history of the town. Pardon me for a suggestion. You have an exceedingly instructive and valuable historical collection on exhibition this week. It illustrates the progress of this region in the kitchen and all other household labors, in the garden and on the farm, in the products of the loom, in pottery, old and modern, and especially in your famous industry, clock-making. It will soon be scattered beyond recall. Could you not make it the foundation of a mechanical and industrial museum? It could be easily enlarged by adding more of modern work, in all

branches, in such manner as to make it a source of unceasing instruction and pleasure. Put with it that which Bristol and a hundred other Connecticut towns ought to have, but have not — a free public library.

You are to be congratulated for your most successful celebration, blessed by delicious weather, and the gathering of a multitude of old friends. But time passes. I thank you, and bid you good-by. [Applause.]

The audience then sang the Doxology, led by Mr. Miles L. Peck and accompanied by Colt's Band.

The assembly now dispersed,— the various organizations of the procession, the committees and invited guests, to dine at the places assigned; the committees and invited guests, in number about seventy, at the Bristol House; the Fire Commissioners and Putnam Phalanx, at the Gridley House; Welch Steamer Company and Colt's Band, at the Commercial House; the Plainville Order of the United American Mechanics, at the Odeon; G. W. Thompson Post and N. S. Manross Post, at the headquarters of the former; Uncas Steamer Company and the Crescent Company, at Uncas Hall; the Hook and Ladder Company and Steamer Company No. 1, at their respective halls. The veteran firemen are said to have aided Steamer Company No. 1 very effectively in their festivities. In the evening, the Boys' Branch, Y. M. C. A., had a fine supper at the Association rooms.

At six o'clock there was an exhibition of the new Bristol Water Works near the old Baptist Church, hose being attached to a hydrant. Water was thrown to a distance of 200 feet, and perpendicularly 150 feet. With more water in the reservoir, still better results will be shown.

As evening drew on, Colt's Band gave a fine serenade opposite the depot, and in the evening the fire department's annual ball was held in Town Hall, attended by over two hundred couples.

The proceedings throughout were marked by the best of order. The various events of the day took place practically on time. Even the railroad company landed its eighteen hundred Bristol passengers without annoying delays. There was absolutely no rowdyism, and what little intoxication there was did not show itself publicly. No arrests were made, and the exertions of the sixteen special constables and two detailed detectives were confined to keeping the streets and side-walks clear.

LETTERS OF REGRET.

The following letters of regret were received in response to invitations to be present:

ITHACA, N. Y., June 3, 1885.

S. P. Newell, Chairman, etc.:

DEAR SIR: Yours of the 21st ult. inviting me to the centennial of the incorporation of Bristol as a town, June 17, 1885, was received during my absence. I should be happy to accept your invitation, but shall not be able to. Russell Sage never lived in Bristol. I think he was born in Middletown, but of this I am not certain. I only know that his original stock, which was mine also, settled there in 1652. I was born in Middletown, in 1814. My parents moved to Bristol, I think, in 1816, and I moved thence to this place in 1827. I have but few memories of Bristol, as I have been there but once since 1827. Of my early friends then, I know but very few now living. H. M. Welch of New Haven, is one. Robert Cone, I think, is living in New York. These men were near my age, and my very near friends. Mary Woodruff may be living yet. Of the Merrimans, the Barneses, Mitchells, Iveses, Jeromes — of my age — I presume not many are left.

I often wonder if the old religious life which I used to know in Bristol remains there yet; the stern old Puritan ideas; the hush of Saturday night; the solemn duties of Sunday; the rebound of Sunday night (which I prized more than all that preceded it). Were I sure that I could again have an experience of this old life, I would try to go there for a month and live it over once more. I think there is enough of the old fire left in me to enjoy it from a new standpoint. But this cannot be. I thank you for the invitation; and, as I cannot accept it, take the liberty to enclose my photograph. It is just possible some one there may recognize in it a resemblance to the boy who left Bristol in 1827.

Very truly yours,

H. W. SAGE.

NEW HAVEN, June 6, 1885.

S. P. Newell, Chairman:

MY DEAR SIR: I have your favor of the 2d inst., inviting me to participate in the Bristol centennial on the 17th. If I can arrange

my matters, I shall be pleased to be present on that occasion, and join with you in the exercises of the day. I cannot boast of being a "native" or "town born," for I remember well when a boy of coming to Bristol with my father's family about 1826, cold enough, in the month of March, and, as we got in front of Uncle George Mitchell's store, he invited me to come inside and warm myself. In the summer of that year I went into Mr. Mitchell's store as a clerk, and remained there about four years, and had Mr. D. B. Hinman for chief clerk. All the old men or people of that day I remember as well as though it were but yesterday. But alas! I see they are nearly all resting in their graves. Peace be to them all! Since then Bristol has pushed on grandly, and I rejoice in her prosperity. Chippin's Hill, Fall Mountain, South Side, and North Side — I remember you all!

I remain truly,

H. M. Welch.

Grand Pacific Hotel, Chicago, June 14, 1885.

Hon. S. P. Newell:

My Dear Sir: I regret to say that it will be impossible for me to attend the Bristol centennial celebration on the 17th. My duties here as a member of a committee of the Senate will keep me in the West beyond that date. I hope the occasion will be pleasant and successful, and assure you that I should take great pleasure in attending if it were possible.

Very truly yours,

O. H. Platt.

New Haven, June 13th.

S. P. Newell, Esq.:

My Dear Sir: When I answered your letter of invitation, I expected to be in Vermont on the 17th. I have been unexpectedly called home. Engagements here, however, will, nevertheless, deprive me of the pleasure of being present at your centennial celebration. Hoping that your celebration will be in all respects a success, I remain.

Very truly yours,

H. B. Harrison.

EXETER, N. H., May 12th.

S. P. Newell, Esq.:

DEAR SIR: I have received an invitation from your hand to assist in the celebration of the first centennial of the incorporation of the town of Bristol. Please tender my hearty thanks to all those who have desired that such an invitation be sent me. I am obliged to say that the duties which constantly press upon me, and the distance to be traveled, will forbid my acceptance. I trust you will have a memorable occasion.

Respectfully,

SWIFT BYINGTON.

SPRINGFIELD, June 12, 1885.

Bristol's Centennial Committee:

GENTLEMEN: I am sorry that I cannot be present at the "Centennial," June 17th. Another engagement prevents my attendance. Birth in Bristol, and a few years of boyhood there, with rare visits since, are all that make me in any sense a resident. But it would be a pleasure to join with you in the centennial exercises, and meet the few friends and playmates left. Bristol, the growing town, with busy life, thrift, and industry, beautiful hills and valleys, has abiding interest for me.

The historical address, tracing the course of progress, would have afforded special gratification. I trust you will have a good day, and listening to the recital of what the ancestors have done, the successors will be yet more worthy men and women.

Yours truly,

L. H. CONE.

HARTFORD, June 10th.

S. P. Newell, Esq., Chairman, etc..

MY DEAR SIR: Your letter, inviting me to be present and make a short address at the celebration of the centennial of the incorporation of the town of Bristol, was duly received. I thank the committee for the invitation; but, not thinking that I have sufficient strength for the performance of even this light labor in a manner satisfactory to myself, I ask to be excused. I also ask the committee to pardon my delay in making this answer.

Very respectfully,

D. W. PARDEE.

THE LOAN EXHIBITION.

THERE was probably no part of the celebration which was productive of so much genuine pleasure as the Loan Exhibition. This was opened on Saturday, June 13th, and remained open day and evening until Thursday morning, June 25th.

The music, the decorations, the feasting, the public exercises,—all were productive of temporary sensations which we call pleasure. But at the Coliseum, people would come, look, examine, and discuss, and come again and again. Enough to excite the curiosity of all; so much that the most insatiable were never satisfied.

The following account of the exhibition consists, for the most part, of newspaper descriptions written at the time. It has been thought best to insert the different accounts nearly as written, and this explanation is made that the forms of expression and apparent inconsistency in the use of the tenses of the verbs may be understood.

An attractive catalogue was prepared by Wallace Barnes of the committee, although it is necessarily incomplete, many articles having been brought in too late for entry. About 1,500 articles were on exhibition. The exhibition is held in the Coliseum, and proves unexpectedly full and interesting. There is a liberality about all the arrangements that is very taking. To begin with, the exhibition is free. There is no buying of tickets at the door, and, what is almost as important, there is no buying a catalogue. There is one, a neat pamphlet of 128 pages, but it is given to visitors, not sold. There is, too, a way of treating the public as beings to be trusted that

it is much to be hoped will not be abused. Valuable little articles stand out wholly unprotected; for instance, a miniature sun dial, only about two inches across, not to mention old china and a good many other small articles. Along many of the tables there are glass cases, but many others have no protection whatever. People come and go as they like, and the people of the town will get a great deal of satisfaction from it and be able to study it at leisure.

A GENERAL VIEW.

The effect of the room and its contents is very good. The building is of wood, well lighted, profusely decorated with banners and Chinese lanterns, and the space is so well used that without any appearance of crowding a very large and varied collection of articles either curious in themselves or of local historical value is shown to good advantage. A general glance shows double rows of tables running along each side, far enough from the walls to leave a free passage, and a space in the center which is partly filled with larger and heavier articles. The walls are utilized for hanging pictures, some of which are very curious and wonderful productions in oil, embroidery, and the like, besides a collection of modern Bristol clocks which takes up most of the north wall. At different parts of the room are old clocks made there and elsewhere, all having particular interest to Bristol people who live in a town that was fairly saved by the clock industry, and turned from a place of declining population to one of the most active and thriving of the smaller manufacturing centers of the State.

To continue the bird's-eye view of the room, and get a general notion of what is to be seen, it should be noticed that the first table at the north is given to a very full and attractive exhibit of stone tools, weapons, and implements, many of them found in Bristol and its immediate vicinity, but including also the valuable collection of a local specialist gathered from all over the country, and from Europe. The next table is filled with old-fashioned articles of domestic use, including

such things as a carpenter's brace, made wholly of wood, some very venerable bellows, an old miniature hair trunk, foot warmers, and so on. At the west, the first row of tables is mostly given to glass cases containing articles of dress, samplers, old china, embroideries, and old-fashioned hats and bonnets. Beyond, in the same line, are two old "four-posters," one with a canopy and one without; one of them covered with portions of a spread 127 years old. The second table on this side is chiefly given to collections of table-ware, records, ornamental work, and curiosities, including a quantity of daguerreotypes. At the south end, a table shows a rather large and interesting collection of andirons, shovels, tongs, candle-sticks, snuffers, lamps, tankards, warming-pans, candle-moulds, trenches, and such like household wares. In addition there are muskets, swords, and pistols, a very ancient ax of peculiar form, and various implements used in or about the house. The north table is occupied in much the same way, and that next to it, toward the center, has a display of crockery, footwear, printed or written documents, a collection of eggs, books, etc. The center space is given to furniture, a loom, flax and hemp wheels, and the other apparatus connected with spinning and weaving, a dug-out canoe, old agricultural implements, and so on.

DR. WILLIAMS'S ARCHÆOLOGICAL COLLECTION.

The most important single collection is that of stone tools, etc., of Dr. F. H. Williams of Bristol. It is very full, and is one of the most perfect private collections in the country. The prehistoric specimens are partly from the late Professor Rollston of Pennsylvania, and those from Europe have a new value, in that now they are only to be had by favor, as the governments of Denmark, Germany, Sweden, France, and Switzerland do not allow further exportation. In this very interesting and valuable exhibit, only a few things can be noticed. Among those most interesting to the ordinary visitor, are implements made of fossil coral turned to chalcedony, and an ax of fossil coral. These came from Tampa Bay, Florida, where

the fossil coral had been worked at those points where the chert and chalcedony nodules were uncovered by the tides. The ax closely resembles those of the earliest palæolithic period, and Professor Jeffrey Wyman describes one exactly like it. These specimens were obtained by Dr. Williams on the spot.

There is almost a full line of the oblong beads, called peak; deer bones from a prehistoric cemetery at Madisonville, Ohio; a gorget of shell from a mound near Knoxville, Tenn.; shell beads from ancient graves; a large bead from the famous great mound of St. Louis; arrowheads, etc., from the mounds of the ancient shell-fishers of Florida; an ax found at Palatka in a mound, the shells of which were all of fresh water species, this very rare; war-club heads made of shell; the skull of an Indian from a prehistoric cemetery in Farmington; a copper spear of hammered native copper; a pipe found in Waterbury twenty-five feet below the surface, and of a kind made only on the northwest coast; a very rare "crow pipe," found in Southington; a bar amulet found in Bristol, and of a form not represented in the Smithsonian; a very rare double-grooved stone ax found at Pot Island, Guilford; rare hoes used by the Mound Builders, none of which are found in this part of the country.

There is also a bowl of soapstone, found three feet below the surface in Bristol, an unusually fine specimen; another somewhat larger and more flattened, found on Chippin's Hill in Bristol; tools used in making soapstone pots, also portions of the pots, one showing how the outside was first formed, and another bearing the marks of the tool. Very interesting is a collection from the field of Gettysburg (first day), being part of a great number which indicated that there had been an Indian battle at the place, all evidently very old; rare discoidal stones, very elaborately worked, and used to play the game of chunkge; hematite worked into different forms; a sacrificial urn from a mound at Ottawa, Illinois, with a jaw bone which was in it when found. The collection has much in the beauty of workmanship and material to interest those

who have no knowledge of the relation and meaning of the separate elements that compose it.

CLOCKS.

Passing down the north side and taking a bird's-eye view of the centuries, the attention is arrested by the dreamy tick of "grandfather's clock," seven and one-half feet high, aged 90 years, and, looking up into the face of the faded dial one learns the origin of the clock industry as he reads, "Gideon Roberts, No. 37." This is one of the first wooden clocks made in Bristol, and the knife-marks are visible on the hand-made pinions. Beside this stands No. 136 of the same make, showing five years' progress in clock making, the work being more neatly done, and the height of the case somewhat diminished. Between these relics of time stands upon "the shelf" one of H. C. Thompson's small, nickel-plated, lever clocks, less in height in inches than the other is in feet, and with merry, child-like prattle beating five to one as in joyful welcome to the new century to which the old tall clocks bid farewell.

Following in the track of Time, you find a Terry & Andrews clock, fifty years old, owned by Julius E. Pierce; an elegant one-year clock made by Chauncey Pomeroy, fifty years ago, now owned by Noah Pomeroy. In F. Downs' exhibit are mantel clocks made by Ephraim Downs, 1825–40, with wooden movements, and brass clocks by Terry, Downs & Co., 1851–57. The most ancient is the long clock 150 years old, in running order, exhibited by Caleb R. Barnum, and an old Dutch clock of the same age, by N. L. Brewster. Specimens without date appear in the collections of Miss Stearns, Miss Lora Waters, Justus Webster, Mrs. Dr. Mills, George R. Tuttle, and Miss Keziah Peck, representing the styles made by Joseph Ives, Birge & Gilbert, and others not named. Elias Ingraham has the largest display of clocks, comprising more than seventy-five different styles, ranging from his first design for cases for George Mitchell, and C. and L. C. Ives, forty-five and fifty years ago, to the twenty-four-hour clock and the latest elegantly finished styles of the E. Ingraham Company.

SOME OTHER EXHIBITS.

In general there has been an attempt in arranging the exhibits, to make a contrast between the old and the new, as when an old wooden plow is placed by the side of one of the most recent patterns. The old one is not so very old, but it is a piece of mortised and pinned frame-work, with an iron share, and with iron straps run along the wood frame-work. There is a great show of old guns, flint-locks and others, as to most of which tradition seems to be uncertain. The most conspicuous is also the largest, and that about which the most seems to be known. It was made by Roger Lewis in 1776, carried by him all through the Revolution, and has done a good deal of service since. The barrel is four and one-half feet long, and the whole length is five feet nine inches. Next to it is a rifle which was carried by Charles W. Brown of Company I, 25th C. V., the stock of which was shattered by a ball while he carried it in the assault at Port Hudson, La., May 27, 1863. There is a rather interesting tinder-box which was made, and seems to have been designed, by Ira Ives of Bristol, and which has at the end a steel wheel which can be rapidly revolved, and, when a flint is held against it, throws a shower of sparks against the tinder. A good many of them were made and sold in their time.

Near one corner is a big stone mortar used by Chippin, the Indian, of Chippin's Hill, to grind mortar. He was a character, and there is a story of how he once carried over to Farmington, a few at a time, enough apples to make a barrel of cider. When they were made up, he rolled the barrel all the way to Bristol, and found friends enough to drink it up that night. At another corner is a buffet of pine that is well designed and left in the natural color of the wood. Close by is an old-fashioned fire-place with all the adjuncts that went to cooking in such a place, and with a very curious crane, different from those in common use.

There is a bill of sale of a negro, made out by Samuel Newell of Farmington, in January, 1755, and an indenture

of a slave girl made in 1776.* A copper tea-kettle exhibited by J. W. Camp, was first brought to the town of Plymouth two hundred years ago or more, and as to its history back of that, if any, nothing is known. There is a finger-bowl that was used in the Granby prison; and in general it may be noticed that the display of old metal-ware is superior to that earthen-ware.

There are some interesting wooden bottles, hooped with wood or iron and holding from two quarts to a gallon. In form they are somewhat like a shortened firkin, and the mouth is in the middle of the side. There is also one very handsome hooped wooden tankard. C. C. Weld exhibits an old corn sheller that is ingenious, but as to which little could be learned. There is a wonderful picture of Tam O'Shanter on the east wall that no one should fail to see. A very curiously wrought waffle-iron is shown on one table. It is made of wrought iron with the design carefully cut, and is an excellent piece of work. Its age seems uncertain.

There are some musical instruments which look queer enough to-day, but which were well thought of only a generation ago. One of these is a lap melodeon, the bellows of which had to be worked with one arm, while at the same time the fingers of both hands were employed upon the keys. Near it stands a seraphine, and one of the earliest of the melodeons made by H. J. Potter of Bristol. Close by stands a modern cabinet organ, showing to what the melodeon has grown.

It is much less than a hundred years, hardly more than half that, since the women of the farmer's family spun and wove the various fabrics used for clothing, bed clothing, etc., and here are exhibited the various tools with which they did it. Here lies a bundle of flax as gathered from the field, and here is the breaker by which the stalks were crushed, the swingle by which the coarser refuse matter was separated, the hatchel by which the tow was removed from the fine fibre, the wheel with which the fibre was spun, the reel on which

*See Appendices E and F.

the yarn was wound, the loom on which it was woven. Here, too, are the hand cards and the wheels for preparing the woolen yarn, and the comb for preparing worsted material. All these (and there is on exhibition a number of almost every sort) represent a vast deal of household labor and skill of which the women of to-day, in this land, know nothing. The huge factories to be found in almost every valley and village in New England and elsewhere, now do all this work, and all this old-time drudgery is gone by forever. These antique implements, in many a farmer's attic, are of absorbing interest to this new generation. They mark an era in domestic life which lives only in memory and history. The hum of the spinning wheel has given place to the music of the organ and piano; the clatter of the loom to — croquet.

Ancient books, papers, and documents are numerous and cannot be particularly dwelt upon. They are deserving of much attention and study if one has the time, exhibiting as they do as great differences in style and quality of work and material, as compared with modern productions of the kind, as are to be seen between the other articles, old and new, that have been named.

In one corner of the west corridor stands an old brown gravestone, from the ancient cemetery on Federal Hill, recording the death of some one in 1773. Its carving and lettering are in the quaint antique style. Dr. Tyler has a case representing the dental art, in which is a complete upper set of teeth on a suction plate, known to be at least 150 years old. The whole is carved from a single piece of ivory with wonderful skill. E. Manross exhibits skins of various species of birds, which he recently brought from Florida, also a collection of air plants, exhibiting the close relation between the pine-apple and the long Spanish moss. The specimens are intermediate between the two, and are of surpassing interest to others beside botanists.

F. Downs has cases filled with a multitude of curiosities largely from California. C. S. Treadway exhibits in a

frame a fine, and we believe a complete, collection of the fractional currency used during and after our civil war. Mrs. J. T. Peck has cases filled with a variety of curiosities connected with domestic life in the olden time.

There is, too, a piece of the leather man's coat; a piece of the bell of the Old Pine Tree Church of Virginia, rung at the wedding and also the funeral of General Washington; cane brought from England by Captain Sutliffe in 1765, and inherited through five generations, and a lock of Noah Webster's hair, presented to his neice, mother of the exhibiter, Mrs. Frank Terry.

Near by is a huge rough stone mortar, which belonged to Cochipianee, the Indian owner of Chippin's Hill. It is loaned by Edson Downs, and weighs about half a ton.

Whatever of a modern character is on the walls of the rink seems to be free from the disagreeable feature of advertising, so common on such occasions.

Quite a heap of wooden "bottles" attract the curious. Some are painted, others are plain. Some have stoppers, some have none. The straps of many have been worn off evidently by constant use. The amount of "influence" which has gone in and out of these silent companions, cannot be easily imagined.

Work was begun on the first copper mine in Bristol by the pick loaned by Julius E. Pierce. The implement is shaped like a turkey's head and beak.

About 125 years ago, Josiah Lewis used a bake-pan of iron, which is shown by his great-great-great-grand-daughter, Miss Nellie Hubbell.

A curious article is an Indian dish of cotton stone, exhibited by J. Frank Smith, formerly of Burlington. It is hollowed on the top and bottom, one side for the use of the Indian, and the other for his squaw.

Fifty pounds of meteoric stone in one piece fell many years ago in the quarry in Canton, where stone was being quarried for the Collinsville dam. It came down during the absence of the workmen at dinner. Exhibited by J. Frank Smith.

While building the Collinsville branch of the New Haven

and Northampton railroad, a portion of an oven used for drying corn for shipment was unearthed. It is of perforated brick and has nine holes one and one-half inches across and three inches deep.

Mrs. F. A. Crane shows a rude chopping-knife made and used by her grandfather, Anson Warner, in 1799.

Evidently the style in steelyards has not changed. E. P. Woodward has a pair here, 250 years old, which has been handed down in one family. They look exactly like the modern article.

The owner of what was once a valuable sword, many years ago pawned it to pay his marriage fees, but never redeemed it. Ralph Rigby exhibits it.

Colonel James Botsford's sword carried by him in the Revolution, is loaned by his daughter, Mrs. Julia A. Hubbell. A rolling pin 101 years old is one of the exhibits of H. W. Barnes.

A large round iron tea-kettle, loaned by Mrs. Jennie Clapp, sits quietly among bed warming pans, old iron shovels, candle-sticks and other domestic *bric-a-brac*, seemingly proud of its exclusiveness in being 243 years of age. It was made and used in 1642. Close by is an old hatchel, loaned by Eli Norton, and once the property of Stiles Hotchkiss, over 200 years old.

There is an abundance of old pewter platters, mugs, candlesticks, and dishes on exhibition, and they attract much attention.

Two century plants contributed by Elisha S. Hollister, are perfect beauties. Elevated in the center of the rink, one opposite the other, in large iron vases, they are the admiration of everybody who enters the hall.

The first communion service ever used by the Congregational church of Bristol, is perhaps as interesting as anything else there. There are ten pewter mugs, three bread plates, a baptismal dish, and three tankards. All bear evidence of having been carefully polished hundreds of times.

Mrs. H. S. Pratt shows a side-saddle and pillion —very old articles. A tow basket, shown by a Mr. Ambler, is about ten inches high and three feet in diameter, and the handle is

about thirty inches high. A "fore and aft" heavy wooden cradle, once Tracy Peck's family cradle, is loaned "by those who were rocked in it." It closely resembles a coffin with no top.

A nice piece of work is the old dug-out canoe shown by Frederick Crane. It was dug out of a solid log.

The shoemaker's candle-stick used by Philo Botsford, is exhibited by Julius E. Pierce. It consists of a three-legged stool with a tall wood spindle, at the top of which a screw thread extends some ways down, and a cross piece of wood with a candle at each end is raised or lowered by the thread when the candle bar is revolved.

Another curious candle-stick is exhibited by Lester Goodenough. It is very old, and seems to have been cast out of some composition metal. The leaves, and the bugs running up and down the stem, are very perfect.

Something new and yet old, is the iron-ring flask loaned by J. Frank Smith. At one side is a cork, while the whole thing is a circle and is made to slip on the arm of the overcoat when out driving, for instance, so as to be handy to use in case of extreme or even ordinary cold weather. W. C. Richards shows a pocket knife which he claims is 125 years old.

Among the pictures hanging about the walls, is one of the three Dunbar brothers when mere boys. Taken many years ago, the lads appear amused to the performance, and in the center boy one would never pretend to see any resemblance to the present State Senator from this town. The picture of Wallace Barnes, too, taken when a mere boy, is a study for anybody who knows the gentleman now. In fact, he seemed to have difficulty last night in recognizing it himself.

One object of interest is the Governor Bradford chair, exhibited by Mrs. J. J. Jennings. There are but few of these in the country. The back is very high, and large ears project to the front at the top. It is covered with white homespun linen, and the same cover has always been on it.

George D. Seymour shows a large glass case of china, and scores of ladies of every age hover about it continually. The

specimens are variously colored, and are quite rare and ancient. Every kind and make, almost, can be found in this collection, — tea-pots, bowls with odd handles, candle-sticks, deep dishes, sugar-bowls, vases, tea-cups and saucers, etc.

Very interesting and curious, too, is a complete, unbroken set of blue and white crockery, the illustration being "The Landing of General Lafayette in New York, in 1824." Very few can fail to envy Mrs. Dr. Mills her ownership.

A *fac simile* of the warrant for the execution of Mary, Queen of Scots, in 1587, is shown, as also of the warrant for the execution of Charles the First, in 1649.

One of the most unique schemes for aiding the Grand Army, is that represented by a large, though incomplete, bed-quilt hanging on the east side. In the center are the badges of Gilbert W. Thompson Post, G. A. R., and the Ladies' Relief Corps, No. 4. Every third block — all the blocks being three inches long by one wide — is white, on each of which Miss Keziah Peck, of the Corps, has written in indelible ink the name of some person who has paid a dime for that purpose. The ladies have done all the sewing. There are now nearly seven hundred names on the quilt, which is to be finished in time for their fair next winter. The blocks are red, white, and blue.

Many Chinese curiosities are contained in the show-case assigned to J. B. Churchill. These consist of small measures, money, a pillow, sandals, maps, shoes, the Gospel of St. Mark in Chinese, pictures painted on rice paper, spoons, playing cards, a Chinese god, small tea-pots, razors, and combs.

Hanging on the further wall, is a map of Bristol in 1721–1728. It embraces five of the six strips of land referred to in the historical address. The divisions are plainly marked, each proprietor's name is upon his allotted share, and the highways are clearly defined. It was drawn by Roswell Atkins from the records.*

The earliest deed to an actual settler of land on the north side of Lewis street and Farmington avenue, is interesting, and is loaned by Mrs. H. M. Lewis.

* See Frontispiece.

Wall paper over one hundred years old is shown, taken from Dr. Josiah Holt's "parlor and ball-room," in 1750. The large figures represent King Herod on his throne and the daughter of Herodias kneeling before him, with the head of John the Baptist beside her. Quite in keeping with a ball-room! Captain H. A. Peck owns this curious relic.

Scores of ancient bed-quilts and comfortables are hung about one side of the hall, and are thoroughly inspected by the ladies.

Dr. Josiah Holt was the principal doctor in town from 1778–1810, and his old sign is here. A "beaufet" stands under it, taken from the doctor's house, which was torn down in 1780. An enormous bottle with a dwindling neck was his "cherry brandy receiver," and his "flip-glass" is probably as handy to it now as ever before. Mrs. Tracy Peck's wedding china, presented to her in 1812, forms an interesting feature of the above collection, all from Captain Peck. The doctor owned his shoe last, which is very suggestive of a fine point at the toe.

J. T. Case furnishes an antique fire-place all ready for use. The wooden sticks on the andirons, the suspended black kettle, the tongs and poker alongside, are suggestive of the simple comfort and good appetites of the people of years ago.

Frederick Alvord, of Canton Center, contributes two very oddly-shaped britannia tea-pots, resembling in form a Chinese junk ship.

Wyllys C. Ladd exhibits a baby blanket, carded, spun, colored, and woven by Miss Abigail Peck, the girl who shot the last bear in Bristol, one Sunday, while the family were at church and the bear was tearing down corn in the field; this blanket is over one hundred and twenty-five years old and comes to the exhibiter by inheritance.

There is a fine case of mounted insects shown by Wallace Barnes. A Bible found in a rat's nest in 1785, is exhibited by Judge Mitchell.

An interesting exhibit is that of "The Roll and Muster of Captain Simon Newell's Company of Colonel M. Willett's

Regiment of New York State Troops," for April, May, and June, 1783. The papers are yellow with age, and one has been worn apart at the folds. Accompanying these is Captain Newell's account-book, a debit and credit page being kept for each man. Looking over the entries may be found charges for bread, soft soap, brandy, whisky, rum, buttons, shoes, butter, etc. The small amount of bread and the enormous quantity of liquor drawn, raises a question at once in one's mind as to what was the staff of life in those days for military men in service. Bread and soap appear to have been luxuries, judging from the few calls for them. On August 12th, one private drew a pint, a half pint, and a quart of rum, before he was able to amply slake his thirst. Captain Newell was a member of the Society of Cincinnatus, composed of commissioned officers of the Revolution, and which society is still, we believe, perpetuated by their descendants. He was a graduate of Yale College, and on graduation went into the army. Samuel P. Newell of Bristol, grandson of Captain Newell, has now some of the paper currency with which he was recompensed by the American government.

A small, old, yellow book, "Some Thoughts Concerning the Present Revival of Religion in New England," by Jonathan Edwards, pastor at Northampton, is a curiosity, and was the property of Rev. Samuel Newell, Bristol's first minister. The revival mentioned was tremendous, and a great event in New England's history. This book was found in the family of Carlos Hotchkiss of Burlington. The price was eight shillings. The clergyman was grandfather to Mrs. J. C. Norton's grandmother, and Mrs. Norton is daughter of Mr. Hotchkiss. The book now belongs to C. H. Norton of Thomaston.

APPENDIX A.

PETITION FOR WINTER PRIVILEGES, OCTOBER, 1742.

To the Honourᵇˡᵉ the Gouʳ Councell, and Repreſentatiues, of his Majeſtys Colony of Conecticott In New England, In General Court, to be Aſſembled, the 14ᵗʰ Day of octobʳ A.D: 1742 — The Humble memorial of us the ſubſcribors Inhabitants In yᵉ Townſhip of Farmington In yᵉ County of Hartford, &c., Humbly ſheweth, that we are ſettled In A Certain place, within yᵉ Bounds of ſᵈ Townſhip, Called by the Name of yᵉ 2ᵈ, 3ᵈ, 4ᵗʰ, 5ᵗʰ, & 6ᵗʰ Diuiſions of Land In ſᵈ Townſhip Weſt from the Reſerued Land, and are ſo Remote, from any, meeting Houſe, In any miniſterial ſociaty In ſᵈ Town, as Renders it exceeding Difficult for us to attend the publick Worſhip of God, In any place where it is ſett up, and eſpecially, In the winter ſeaſon — and allſo that there is ſuch a Number of perſons ſettled in ſᵈ fiue Diuiſions of Land as that we are Compitently able to hire A mineſter, to preach yᵉ Goſpel to us In ſaid winter ſeaſon — Wee Do therefore Humbly pray this Honᵇˡᵉ Aſſembly to Grant unto us who are or ſhall be ſettled on the ſᵈ fiue Diuiſions of Land, Begining att yᵉ ſouth end of yᵉ ſaid Diuiſions of Land; and from thence to extend North fiue miles Liberty of hireing an Authordox and ſuitably Quallifyed perſon to preach yᵉ Goſpel amongſt us, for yᵉ ſpace of ſix months In yᵗ year Annually, viz, Nouembʳ Decembʳ Januʳ febᵘ march & april more or Less accordings as we Can and Do hire ſuch A preacher, with yᵉ powers and priueledges by Law belonging to ſuch A ſociaty—Hoping that it will not be Long Before we ſhall be able to be A ſociaty fully Conſtituted — and your memorialiſt as In Duty Bound ſhall euer pray, &c ——

octobʳ 6ᵗʰ Day A.D: 1742:—

Ebenezer barns, Joſeph gailord, ben'mmin brooks, Gid peck, John Brown, ebzer gailord, John hicox, Zerubbabel Jearom, Moſes Lyman, Joel mitchel, edward gailard, John gailard, Stephen Barns, Gerſhum Tuttle, Joſeph benham, Dauid gylord, Nemiah manros, Samuel Gaylord, Joſeph Gaylard, Timothy Brown, biſh (?) manros.

[This petition and the following one were evidently drawn up by a professional scrivener. The records which follow, were, of course, written by the various clerks of the society. The petitions may be regarded, therefore, as representing the literary style of a practiced writer, and the records that of an average village clerk of the period.]

APPENDIX B.

PETITION FOR ECCLESIASTICAL INCORPORATION, APRIL, 1744.

To The Honorable General Affembley to Be Holden att Hartford on y^e^ Second Thurfday of May Next The Memorial of us The Subfcribers Hereunto all Inhabitants Liveing Within y^e^ Bounds of Farmington & County of Hartford Humbley Showeth y^t^ your Honours Memorialifts Liveth on That Tract of Land in f^d^ farmington Commonly Called y^e^ fecond, 3^d^ 4^th^ 5^th^ & 6^th^ Diviſions of Land Lying Weſt of y^e^ Reſerved Lands ſo Called & at about ſeven or Eight Miles Diſtants from y^e^ Publick Worſhip of God in farmington firſt ſociety to y^e^ Which Wee Belong & Wee Haveing Obtained Liberty of y^e^ Honorable Aſſembly to Hire an OrthoDox Miniſter among Ourſelves ſix months in a year for y^e^ Space of two years Which Term of Time is Expired & Wee Having Obtained a Voat of y^e^ ſaid firſt Society in farmington to Be A Diſtinct Society, By and With y^e^ Bounds & Limits of five Miles ſquare of y^e^ Diviſions aforeſaid Begining at y^e^ Northweſt Corner of Southington Pariſh Bounds at Waterbury Line from Thence North With f^d^ Line five miles & from Thence Eaſtward five miles & from Thence Southward five miles & from Thence Weſtward five miles to y^e^ firſt mentioned Bounds Which f^d^ Tract of Land is Generally good & Wee are of Opinion is Sufficient for A Diſtinct Society & Wee Being ſo Remote from y^e^ Publick Worſhip of God y^t^ it is Impracticable to attend y^e^ ſame With our families unleſs it be When Wee Have preaching among ourſelves Wee Therefore Humbly Pray your Honours to Take our Circumſtances into your Paternal care & Wiſe Conſideration & make us a Diſtinct Eccleſiaſtical Society With y^e^ Limits aforeſaid or In ſum Other Way Grant Relief unto your Memorialiſts & Wee as In Duty Bound ſhall Ever Pray

Farmington Aprill y^e^ 12 Ano Domini 1744.

ebenezer Barns, beniamin gaylard, Hez: Rew, Dauid Graues, Abel Roys, John Hikcox, Edward gailard, Nehemiah manros, Daniel mix, Ebenezer Barns iuenor,* Joſeph Graues Moſes Lyman, Caleb Abernathy, daniel roe, Caleb Palmer, Dauid gaylard, Joſeph Gailard Juner, Joſeph Benham, Stephen Barns, Abner Matthews, Joſeph Gaylord, Nehemiah Manrows iuner,* Simon Tuttel, Zerubbabel Jearom, Gershum tuttle, John gailard, William Jearom, Zebulon frifbe, Benjamin brooks, Edward ———†, ben mix, Daniel mix, Thomas Hart, Samuel Gaylord.

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* Junior.

† This name is entirely illegible.

APPENDIX C.

EXTRACTS FROM THE NEW CAMBRIDGE SOCIETY RECORDS.

(October 14th, 1742: — First society meeting.)

At a general Affembly holden at New hauen octob'r 14 1742 they granted us y^e^ memorail of farmington firſt ſoſiaty liueing in the ſouthweſt part of f^d^ ſoſiaty Begining at the ſecond third fourth fifth and ſixth diuiſions of land to begin at the ſouth end of f^d^ diuiſion and to extend fiue miles North a liberty of Winter preuiledges to hire an othurdox miniſter to preach amongſt us ſix mounths

it being Neſſeary for us to Chooſe ſutabel men to cary on our Neſſeary Concerns

We haue at a ſoſiaty by legal Warning on the Eighth day of Nouember in the year 1742 Maid Choice of those offercers as ſoloweth

firſt we uoited* maid Choice of Ebnezer Barns for our Moderater furthermore at the ſame meeting they maid Choice of moſes Lyman to be their ſoſiaty Clark

At the ſame meeting they maid Choice of edward galord Neimaah manroſs and ebnezer hamblin to be their Commitee for their ſoſiaty concerns

At the ſame meeting maid choice of Samuil gaylord a Collecter to Colect their mineſter Rate

At the ſame metting they maid choice of John hikox for our ſoſiaty Treſurer

At the ſame Meeting they paſt by Voite that we Will hire preaching as long as the Court has giuen us Liberty

At the ſame Meeting we paſt by Voite that we Would meet at John browns for the Winter ſeaſon for the preſnt

At the ſame Meeting We Voted that any two of the Comitee ſigning of the bills of Charge going in or Coming out ſhall be ſufiſint

(January 28th, 174$\frac{1}{5}$.)

At the ſame meeting Neamiah Manros Caleb Abernathy and ſam^ll^ gaylord choſen School Commitee and to take care to git in the ſchool mony

At the ſame meeting it was Voted that our ſoſiaty meeting ſhould for the futer be warnd by notifications ſet up in writeing one at the tavern door one at daniel Roes ſhoop and another at the door of the corn mill

* voted.

(March 14th, 1745.)

At the ſame meeting it was Voted that Bills of Publick Credit of the old tener ſhould paſs or be ſtated at thurty two ſhiling per ounce in ſiluer

At the ſame meeting it was Voted that meaſuyers ſhould be taken in order to our being ſet off for Training

---

(May 17th, 1745.)

At the ſame meeting more then two thirds of the ſoſiaty declard be their Vote they Would build a meeting houſe as ſoon as with Conueniancy may be

At the ſame meeting Moſes lyman was Choſen our agent to Peition to the general Aſſembly for a commitee to ſtate the place for the meeting house

---

(July 2d, 1747.)

At the ſame meeting it was uoted that we will giue mr ſamll newel for ſettelment as followeth one hundred pound in half a year and one hundred pound more at the years end and one hundred pound the ſecond year and two hundred pound the third year to be paid one half in mony of the old tener and the other half in prouiſion pay if he will ſettel with us in the goſpel mineſtry

---

(July 20th, 1747.)

At a ſoſiaty meeting of the Inhabnitants of the 4 ſoſiaty in ye town of farmington Called new Cambridg viz of ſuch Inhabitants of fd ſoſiaty as are leagly Qualifid to Vote in the Choice of a mineſter and to make an agreement with them being held by aj rnment in fl ſoſiety on the 20th day of july Ad 1747

Whereas this ſoſiaty haue maid Choice of mr ſamll newil to be our miniſter and haue giuen him a call to ſettel in the goſpel mineſtry amongſt us of which call he hath excepted it is therefore Voted and agreed by this ſoſiaty that if ye fl mr samll newil ſhall become our ordaind and ſetteld miniſter that then we will and ſatiſfy unto him for his yearly ſalery beſides what hath been allredy Voted him for his ſettelment viz for what Remains of this year ſixty ſeuen pound ten ſhiling in bills of Credit of this Coleney in old tener on the firſt day of next enſewing febury and the firſt day is the time at the which we agree and couenant with him the fl mr samll newil to pay him his ſaléry yearly from year to year

And we agree and Couenant to pay and ſatiſfie unto him for his ſalery the firſt day of febuary A d 1749 one hundrd and fourty pound and in the 1750 one hundred and fifty pound 1751 one hundred and ſixty pound and in the year 1752 one hundred and eighty pound and in the year 1753 two hundred pound and in ye year 1754 two hundred and twenty pound and in the year 1755 two hundred and forty pound and in the year 1756 two hundred and ſixty pound and in the year 1757 two hundred and eighty

pound and in the year 1758 three hundred pound which we couenant and agree to make as good to him then as 3 hundred pound is now for his yearly salery which is to be his ſtanding ſalery and is to be paid and ſatiſfied to him the ſ^d mr ſam^ll newel for his yearly ſalery during his continance amongſt us in the goſpel miniſtry and is to be paid to him in bills of Credit of this Coleney of the old tener or in good and marchantable grain ſuch as Wheat Rie and Indian corn which grain is to be Rated and paid to him according to the Curant market priſe that ſuch grain ſhall bair at hartford in the county of hartford yearly on the firſt of jenaury deducking Reaſonable Carage (They were also to furnish him "a ſuffishantcy of firewood for his famely.")

(January 16th, 174$\frac{5}{6}$.)

uoted that our Collectors ſhall Collect the Rates of them thoſe that call themſelues of the Church of england amongſt us and we will defend them

---

(December 4th, 1749.)

Voted that Thomas hurt ſhould haue his bill of Charges with Reſpect to his Colecting the miniſteral Rate of those that y^t Call themſelues Churchman amongſt us as it was laid before the ſoſiaty

---

(December 28th, 1749.)

Voted, That all the Children that ſhall enter the ſchool whether maile or female ſhall pay the ceuril* part of the charge of the ſ^d ſchool . . . . . .

Voted that a ſchool ſhould be kept in this ſoſiaty untill our ſchool mony all Redy laid is ſpent or Run out

---

("Jeneway" 4th, 175$\frac{9}{0}$.)

It was agreed upon and Voted between the preſent Churchmen that are amongſt us . . . . . that they paying all their miniſtearel Rates to us for the year paſt and half their mineſtearel Rates for the futer untill they haue a lawful mineſter acording to the Cannons of the Church of England which may Requir and Recouer their Rates by laws of the gouerment ſet ouer them we the ſoſiaty would forgiue or Relinquiſh to them two Rates which was laid the year paſt viz a two ſhiling Rate and a four ſhiling Rate and all other Charge that ſhall ariſe for y^e finiſhing the meeting houſe and mr Newels Wood —

(December 12th, 1750.)

Joſeph Benton de† hez Rew was Choſen priſers to priſe mr Newl wood at his house

---

* Several. † deacon.

February 3rd, 175½.)

Voted that men and women ſhall ſit togather in the pews in the meeting houſe

(December 3rd, 1753.)

Voted to ad to mr newels Rate on hundred pound mony of the old tener prouided he will find himſelf with firewood

Voted to ſend a pition to the general Aſſembly next may for the mony or the ueſe of the mony norfolk is to be ſold for to ſuport of ſchooling amongſt us and other yong ſoſiatys if they will joyn with us

deⁿ ſtephen Barns Benjamin hungerford and Capt galord was Choſen to dignify the meting houſe and Zebulon peck thomas hart and de dauid gaylord was Choſen ſeators to ſeat the meeting houſe

(December 17th, 1753.)

Voted that the pews next the pulpit ſhould be the firſt in the dignification the firſt ſeat and the 2 pews next the gret door the 2 the 2 ſeat and the 2 piler pews the third the corner pews the fourth the light pews the 5 the 2 pews under the ſtars the 6.———

At A ſoſiaty meten holden on jeaneury yᵉ 12 : in yᵉ year 1767 at the meten hous hezekiah griddelye aſq was choſen mooddrater thomas hart mr robbard cogſwell Aſa upſon was chooſn commitee to A juſt the Acounts with the tax gather and Like wiſe to in ſpect & ajuſt the acounts with the formor collectrs and commitey and ſettel yᵉ ſoſieatys acount with euery own

uoted to meet on yᵉ ſaborth days at ten a cloock in yᵉ morning and yᵉ inter miſhon is to be but own our from this time to yᵉ fuſt of march nex

the above meeten was beſolued by a uoot *

at the above meete notted uneaſesneſs with the committies dooulngs

(September 25th, 1769, in the matter of the second meeting-house.)

Voted to get the flore Bords and Roof Bords amoung our ſelves

Voted to get the singles amoung our ſelves

Voted that En : Samuel Adams ſhall Cull and paſs his Judgment upon the ſingles that are Brought for the Meeting houſe whether they are fit for ſuch houſe

Voted to Give 4 pence hapeny pr foot for all the Hewed timber Great and Small for the above ſd meeting houſe Delivered at the place where ſd houſe is to be Built Good timber Hewed fit for ſuch Building

* Vote.

(May 17th, 1770.)

Voted to Raiſe our Meeting houſe By a free-will offering * and was Choſen Lieu Joſiah Lewis Lieu Ebn: Barns Rachel Barns wid: Aſahel Barns Ens Gerſhom tuttle Samuel Brockway Royce Lewis to keep publick entertainment in the time wee are Raiſing our Meeting houſe

(August 7th, 1770.)

Voted to Colour our new meeting houſe

Voted to Colour the above ſd meeting houſe viz: the Body of ſd houſe ſpruce yellow and the Dores and windows of ſaid houſe white

Voted to Colour the Roof of our new meeting houſe Spaniſh Brown

(December 3rd, 1770.)

Voted that the Meeting houſe Committy ſhall give £0=3=6 pr Gallon for the rum they had of the ſocity.

(December, 1771.)

Voted Chuſe a Committe to Dignify the New meeting houſe

Voted that but one head ſhall be allowed to any mans Liſt

Voted that it ſhall be allowed in the Liſt fifty ſhillings a year for age

Voted that no Commiſſion ſhall be allowed in ſeating any man

Voted that all that are above Sixty years of age ſhall be Seated at the Diſcreſion of the Seators

[The rules for dignifying the first meeting-house are stated in the text. The second line of this record means that only one allowance for age shall be made to a family, and the fourth that military titles shall not be considered.]

(December 6th, 1773.)

Voted that the Society ſhall take the Land that was purchaſed for a place of parade ſouth-of the Meeting houſe and pay to thoſe that Bought ſd Land the ſum of ten pounds two ſhillings And Set ſd Land by for the Benefit of the ſociety of New Cambridge

The above ſd vote is Deteſted by Lieutnt Joſiah Lewis Iſaac hall Abraham Bertholomew Eli Lewis David Newell tim Mix Jacob Bertholomew Royce Lewis Ben willcox Joſiah Lewis Jnr abel Lewis Joſeph Row Seth Roberts Samuel Lewis

* Not an offering of money, but of labor.

July 4th, 1776.

American Independence Was Declared by the General Congreſs

(December 7th, 1778.)

Voted that the Societies Comittee be impowered to Deal out the Salt that belongs to this Pariſh now in the hands of Deacn Manroſs to the widows of Souldiers & other needy Widows & ſuch other Needy perſons as they ſhall think beſt

(December 6th, 1779.)

Voted that the People be at their own Liberty to pay mr Newels Rate Either in Silver or Continental money Viz if in Silver their Equal part of 65£ * and if in this Courancy their Equal part of 1300£

New Cambridge Decbr 1 1779

Altho the Society of New Cambridge as a Society have not rendered to me what was Juſtly Due by Covenant Febry 12 78 & Febry 12 79 yet a Number have been Juſt & Generous another Number have done Something Considerable a Considerable Number have done but a Small matter towards Juſtice yet to prevent trouble in the preſent world I Do Give a free Diſcharge to ſd Society for what was Due to me for my ſervice at the two above named Periods & Refer them to the Laſt tribunal where impartial Juſtice will be Enquired after

Saml Newell

April 12 1780 Southington theſe may Certify all whom it may Concern that Jacob Lindſly of New Cambridge is a member of the Baptiſt Society in Southington & Contributes to the Neceſſary Charges thereof & it is Deſired he may not be Called upon Elſwhere which is acording to law as

Witneſs my hand Stephen Gorton Elder

(April 15th, 1782.)

Voted that it is the Deſire & requeſt of this Pariſh that the Genl Aſembly ſhould apoint a Juſtice of the Peace in the Pariſh of N Cambridge at their Next Seſhons

* £65 in silver had some time before been agreed on as an equivalent for the £300 promised in "old tenor" bills.

(May 20th, 1782.)

At a Society meting of the inhabitants of the Pariſh of N Cambridge Legally warned for the Purpoſe of Nominating a man for a Juſtice of the peace in ſd pariſh & holden at the meeting house on the 20th of may A D 1782

. . . . . .

Voted that the method for Nominating a perſon for ſd ofice ſhall be by Each Giving in for the man that he would Nominate with his Name fairly written

The Nomination being brought in & Counted of as aforeſd it apears that they were found in the following maner

Deacn Zebulon Peck	50
Lt Joseph Byington	22
Capt Nath Jones	2
Thomas Hart	1
Capt Aſa upſon	1
Luke Gridley	1
James Lee	1
Benjamin Lindſly	1

APPENDIX D.

EXTRACTS FROM THE BRISTOL TOWN RECORDS.

(June 13th, 1785, first town-meeting.)

In Compliance with, and at the direction of the General Assembly in their Bill in form incorporating the Town of Bristol: the inhabitants of said Town being duly warned as ordered by the Bill to attend a Town meeting on the second monday of June: Ano Domi 1785 at the meetinghouse in New Cambridge at 9 o' the Clock in the morning. And being so met at Time & place, said meeting proceeded to the choice of a moderator and Simeon Hart Esqr was Choosen Moderator to Lead in sd meeting at the same meeting Joseph Byington was Choosen Town Clerk — voted to adjourn sd meeting to 2 o' the Clock P. M. Meeting opened according to adjournment — voted that the Selectmen Shall do the busines for the Town free of cost To the Town — Voted that Joseph Byington Den Elisha Manross Zebulon Peck Esqr Simeon Hart Esqr and Zebulon Frisbie Jr be Selectmen for the present year ——

voted that Judah Barns be Constable & Collector to gather the State Tax and account with the State Treasurer for the present year —

voted that Capt Daniel Barns Zebulon Frisbie Jr and Seth Peck be Constables for the present year

voted that William Lee Benjamin Willcox Nathaniel Mathews Thomas Brooks Stephen Hotchkiss Jr & Capt Ichabod Andrus be Grandjuriors for the present year ——

voted that Abel Lewis Jacob Hungerford John Gaylord Noah Andrus Samuel Smith Othniel Moses Jr Ezra Yale and Ambrose Hart be Tythingmen for the present year —

voted that Josiah Holt Jacob Bartholomew Capt Jesse Gaylord Amasa Hart Saml Hecox Dan Hill David Lewis Reuben Ives Saml Brooks Joseph Hayford Rice Lewis David Marks Timothy Woodruff Bliss Hart Joel Hitchcock Capt Titus Bunnel Ezra Cleaveland Lemuel Potter Samuel Warner Jr and Saml Andrus be Surveyors of Highways for the present year ——

voted that Capt Thomas Hungerford Joseph Byington Josiah Peck Capt Ichabod Andrus Capt Yale & Philip M. Farnsworth be Listers for the present year ——

voted that Josiah Holt Capt Asa Upson David Newell Seth Wiard Benjamin Belden and Seth Peck be a Committee to Exchange Highways & remove Nusances and to do it without Cost to the Town

voted that the Selectmen . . . be a Committee to agree and Settle with the Town of Farmington in all matters of Claim respecting the Two Towns —

voted that Jofiah Holt Gideon Roberts & Judah Barns be rate makers for the prefent year —

voted that Rice Lewis & Zebulon Fillbie Jr be Key Keepers for y^e prefent year —

voted that Cap^t Hez^e Gridly & Hez^h Weft be Sealers of Leather y^e corrant year

voted that Luke Gridly Rice Lewis Juftice Webfter and Daniel Bunnel be fence viewers for the prefent year

voted that Cap^t James Lee & Seth Wiard be Sealers of weights for the prefent year

voted that William Lee & Cap^t Ichabod Andrus be Sealers of Meafures

voted that Jacob Hungerford be inſpector & packer of pot aſhes

voted that Judah Barns be inſpector & packer of flour for prefent year

voted that Seth Wiard be inſpector & packer for the prefent year

voted to Lay one penny on the pound on the Lift 1784 payable by the firſt day of October next to the Town Treaſurer for defraying the Charge of ſd Town — voted that Jacob Bartholomew be Town Treaſurer for the prefent year

voted that Judah Barns be Collector for that part of the Town rate that Belongs to New Cambridge & account with the Treaſurer — .

voted that Abraham Pettibone Jr be Collector to Collect that part of the Town rate that Belongs to Weſt Briton and account with the Town Treaſurer — .

voted that the Sign Poſt ſhall be Erected in the moſt Convenient place Between the meeting houſe in N Cambridge & the Church.

voted that a white Oak tree by the pound in Weſt Briton ſhall be the Sign Poſt thair

voted that the Swine Shall run on the Common with a good ſufficient yoke on their necks & ring in their noſes

voted to adjourn this meeting —

(November 12^th, 1787.)

At a meeting of the Inhabitants of the Town of Briſtol Aſſembled by ſpecial Reſolve of the General Aſſembly on the 12^th day of November A D 1787 for the purpoſe of Chooſing a Delegate to ſet in Convention in the City of Hartford on the firſt Thirſday in January next to Ratify and aſſent to the Conſtitution propoſed by the Delegates of the United States Lately Aſſembled in the City of Philadelphia —

Simeon Hart Eſq^r Choſen Moderater to Lead in ſd Meeting

Zebulon Peck Jr Eſq^r Choſen Delegate by the major part of the members preſent . . . voted to Ratify the Conſtitution propoſed by the Convention of Delegates from the United State. Lately Aſſembled at the City of Philadelphia by a Majority as Eight is to five nearly of the members preſent

(March 16^th, 1789)

voted that all Town Meetings that Shall happen out of the anual Courſe of the year ſhall be warned by the Seletmen Seting up Notifications on the Publick Sign Poſts in ſd Town, and on the ſeveral Doors of the Tavernkeepers and griſtmill in ſd Town of Briſtol

(December 14th, 1789.)

Voted, that the Overfeers ſhall alow three ſhillings a Day per man for Labour in mending the rodes in the ſpring & two ſhillings per day in the fall of the year —

(April 8th, 1793.)

Voted to Set up the Onockeolation * in Each Society of ſd Briſtol in the month of September next under the Inſtruktion of the Civil Authority and Selectmen of ſd Town they procuring Surficient Bonds to prevent the Infection Spreding among the Inhabitants of ſd Town the naturel way.

(April 13th, 1795.)

this meeting haveing taken into conſideration a Bill Paſſed in October Laſt by the Honorable Upperhouſe directing that Application of the monies that ſhall ariſe from the ſale of the Weſtern Lands belonging to this State which bill was continued and ordered to be printed by the Honorable General Aſſembly and having conſidered the Great advantages which may be Derived to the community by promoting moral and religious Inſtruction and a liberal Support of ſchools of education - - Voted unanimouſly that this meeting Do fully approve of the mode propoſed in and by ſaid Bill for the Application of ſaid monies and in this Method do manifeſt a Deſire that the ſaid bill may meet the concurrance of the Honorable Lower-houſe in may next

(May 5th, 1796.)

Voted, that the Treaty between the united States of America and Great Britton be put into full Efect by a unanamus Vote not a Defenting vote —

Voted to Prefer a memorial to Congreſs in favour of Retifiing the Treaty between the Britannic Majeſty & the United States of America - with but one Defenting vote - -

Voted that the Town Clerk Shall make a Copy of the memorial and Send it to Hartford to put it into the Publick Print.

(April 16th, 1797.)

Voted, that the Onoceolation * of the enfection of the Small Pox may be Set up in Briſtol under the enſtruction of the Civil Authority and Selectmen of ſd Town & Dunn, the pleaſure of the ſd Town

* Inoculation.

(December 13th, 1802.)

Voted that the Inhabitants of this Town Make up their Nominations for Town Officers in Each Society in Open School Society meeting anually for the future

[This seems to indicate that each society commonly presented its own "ticket" for town officers.]

(May 21st, 1804.)

Voted that Col. Abraham Pettibone John Fuller Jeremiah Griswold Jeffe Fuller Giles Humphrey and Job Mills be a Committee to Draw the Remains of the New bridge socalled back to the place where it was Carried from by the late flood Either by a Spell or any other way as they think beft ---

(May 24th, 1804.)

Voted that Blifs Hart Bryan Hooker Efq. and David Marks be a Committee to make a Draught of by Laws Refpecting Hogs Sheep Geefe turkies &c. going at Large and make Report to Sum Futer meeting

(June 16th, 1806.)

Voted, that thofe who go to work on the County road next monday fhall have it difcounted on their tax provided that one fhould be laid for the purpofe of making fd road --

Voted, the felect Men fhall provide liquor on fd day at the expenfe of the Town - -

APPENDIX E

SLAVE BILL OF SALE

Know all Men by theſe Preſents That I Sam[ll] Newell of Farmington in the County of Hartford & Colloney of Connecticut in New England, for & in Conſideration of four Hundred & Seventy pounds Money of the old Tenour by me in hand Received & to me well Secured by William Jearom of Farmington, in the County of Hartford & Colloney of Connecticut in New England, Do give grant Bargain Sell Convey & Confirm unto the aforeſ[d] William Jearom his Heirs & aſſigns forever, one Certain Negro boy Named Job, of about fourteen yea[rs] of Age to have & to hold the ſ[d] Negro, forever & Deliver the ſaid Negro Boy found & well — & further I the ſ[d] Sam[ll] Newell Do by theſe preſents bind myſelf my Heirs Executor's & adminiſtrator's to Warrant & Defend the aboveſ[d] Negro to ſ[d] Jearom, his Heirs & aſſigns, forever againſt all claims & Demands whatſoever in witneſs whereof I have hereunto Set my hand & Seal this Seventh Day of January A: D: 1755.

Signed & Delivered in preſents of

Hezekiah Gridly Juner

Abigail Gridly

Sam[ll] Newell [SEAL]

APPENDIX F.

INDENTURE OF SLAVE GIRL.

This indentor witneſſeth, that I the widow Abigail Deming of Farmington in the County of Hartford & Colony of Conneticut in New England do Bind one Certain Negro Girl of nine years of age Named Silpah an apprentice to my son William Jearom of the Town & County aſſore-ſ^d^ for and Duering the whole term of time of Sixteen years all of which ſ^d^ term She the ſ^d^ Silpah Shall faithfully Serve her Maſter & miſtreſs in all their Lawfull Commands not abſenting from their buſineſs by night nor by Day their Secrets keep their Commands obey & behave in all points faithfully as a good Servant aught to do duering the whole term of ſ^d^ time———

and all of which time her ſ^d^ maſter is to provide for her in Sickneſs and health according to her Dignety & at the End of the above-ſ^d^ Term her ſd maſter is to give her two good Sutes of apparel fiting to all parts of her Body and for the well & faithfully executing this obligation we Set our hands and Seals this 22^nd^ of June AD. 1771

in preſence of us

Joſeph Byintun — Abigail Deming [SEAL.]

Temporence Jearom — William Jearom [SEAL.]

APPENDIX G.

LIST OF REVOLUTIONARY SOLDIERS

This list of soldiers in the Revolutionary War, who went from Bristol, has been prepared with great care by Mr. Roswell Atkins. He does not wish it understood to be an absolutely correct list, however, and will gladly receive any additional data concerning them

Abel Allen,
Samuel Allen,
Noah Andrews,
Obadiah Andrews,
Joseph Andrews,
Gideon Andrews,
Amos Barnes,
Daniel Barnes,
Thomas Barnes,
Wise Barnes,
Josiah Barnes,
David Barnes,
Simeon Barnes,
Abraham Bartholomew,
Abraham Bartholomew, Jr.,
John Bartholomew,
Jacob Bartholomew,
Charles Bartholomew,
Isaac Bartholomew,
Lemuel Bartholomew,
Jacob Bartholomew, Jr.,
Joseph Byington,
Daniel Curtis,
Noadiah Clark,
Samuel Deming,
Oliver Dutton,
Hezekiah Gridley,
Samuel Gaylord,
Aaron Gaylord,
Daniel Johnson,
Calvin Judd,
William Lee,
Samuel Lee,
Josiah Lewis,
Roger Lewis,
Abel Lewis,
David Lewis,
Caleb Mathews,
Jesse Mathews,
John Mathews,
William Mitchell,
Elijah Manross,
Theodore Manross,
Timothy Mix,
Joseph Norton,
Ebenezer Norton,
Zebulon Peck,
Lament Peck,
Samuel Peck,
Abel Peck,
Moses Parsons,
William Richards,
Stephen Rowe,
Gideon Roberts,
David Roberts,
William Roberts,
Samuel Roberts,
Nehemiah Rice,

Lemuel Gaylord,
Josiah Holt,
Stephen Hotchkiss,
Ladwick Hotchkiss,
Samuel Hotchkiss,
Samuel Hickox,
Ira Hooker,
John Hungerford,
Mathew Hungerford,
Benjamin Hart,
Thomas Hart,
Jason Hart,
Daniel Hill,
Enos Ives,
William Jerome,
David Jerome,
James Stoddard,
Joseph Spencer,
Joseph Stone,
Daniel Thompson,
Josiah Thompson,
Isaiah Thompson,
John Thomas,
Asa Upson,
Elisha Warren,
Abraham Warren,
Benjamin Wilcox,
John Wilcox,
James Wilcox,
Elias Wilcox,
William Wheeler.

6029 1